REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,092.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy.................4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.
a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.............. 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c
The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines...................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines........................ „ 0-8 As.
Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

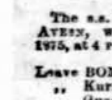
The Steam Ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heaman, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 16th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.			January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave	Tuticorin	24
„ Rutnagheree	17	„	Colombo	25
„ Vingoria	17	„	Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„	Negapatam	30
„ Carwar	18	„	Madras	31
„ Mangalore	19	„	Coconada ... Feb.	2
„ Cannanore	20	„	Vizagapatam	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„	Bimlipatam	3
„ Calicut	21	„	Calingapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„	Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	22	„	False Point	5
„ Alleppy	22		Arrive at CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



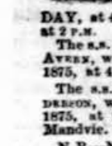
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.			February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave	BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„	Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„	Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„	Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„	Linga	10
„ Linga	26	„	Bunder Abbas	12
„ Baharien	27	„	Muscat	14
„ Bushire	28	„	Guadur	16
„ Fao	30	„	Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	30	Arrive	BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	31			

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



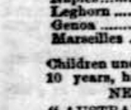
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1875, at 4 P.M.
The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ODESSA DIRECT.



STEAMERS belonging to the Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY to ODESSA in March, April and May next.
The Company is prepared to book cargo through to Moscow and other Inland Towns on very favourable terms. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£9	Without food.
Suez	36	22		9	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

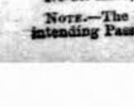
Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.
She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

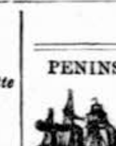
FOR LIVERPOOL
TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.



THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Sh w, Commander.
This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.
The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort for 30 First-class Passengers.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.
For Passages only, apply to
JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.
Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



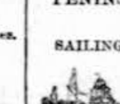
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. BANGALORE,	2,063	500	Jan.	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.
Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

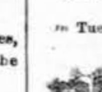


THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Easty	2593	400	1st—Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	8th—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2121	370	22d—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th—Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

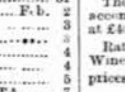


THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for and Calcutta.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th December 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.



THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

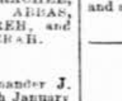
	Tons.	H. P.	
Passenger Steamer MEMFI,	2,080,	250,	on 20 h January 1875.
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	20 ,	on 5th February 1875
Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 20th Feb. 1875.
Passenger Steamer ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.
Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

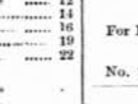
No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
28, Bombay Green, 17th Dec. 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.



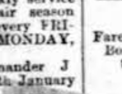
THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander Coury, will leave on TUESDAY, the 12th January, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Burney, Rutnashiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).
For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Buran Ghullee, out of Fort.
RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.
Every Tuesday, until further Notice.



THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorst, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 12 h January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—
Hurnee, Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.
No. 14, Medows Street.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.		Hog Island		Oolwa.		Rewas or Karanja.		Dhurrumtur.		Thull.		Alibag.		Reodunda.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1st Class	2	0	2		3	0	2	0	3	0	2	8	3	0	4	0
2nd Class	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12	1	0	1	0	1	4	1	8
3rd Class	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	8
Horses	3	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	2	8	3	0	5	0
Carriages	3	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	2	8	3	0	5	0
Bullocks	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	1	8	2	0	4	0
Dogs	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.
PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.
EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs , one anna.
The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.
The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.
The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.
PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.
EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.
The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.
The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.
Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—
Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room.
On account of the concerned—
6 Cases of Tarlatan Ribbons, Gold Printed in Paper Cartoons of 2, 3 and 4 dozen each.
3 Cases containing 65 pieces of White Tarlatan Silver and Gold Stripes, various patterns, each piece 40 inches 21¼ yards.
2 Bales Black Pilot Cloths.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth.
3 „ Grey Jacconets.
5 „ Grey Dhoties.
5 Cases White Dhoties.
3 „ Color Prints.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
On THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased :
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situates, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 73 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dossbhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna ; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass, the mortgagee, and on account and a the risk of Premjee Nandoo the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of chawl, situate thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 495, 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the north by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware a handsome English-built Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c , at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.
On TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. A. Fitzpatrick.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 77 of 1874.
Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder...................Plaintiff.
vs.
Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder...................Defendant.
Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th days of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon, and Purshotum Chimnajee's Street within the Fort.
(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.
All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4693 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakadi Road, on the west by Lots Nos 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria

Lot No. 2.
All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 10, containing 5017 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.
All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7007 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranojee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.
All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.
All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3734 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.
All that piece of Fazendary Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 704 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy, on the north by the property of Cawasjee Edulgee Bisney, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.
N. B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th January 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

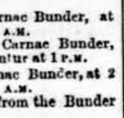
On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼, 9, 10 lbs.
5 Cases Prints.
On account of the concerned—
H H—1 Bora of Wool.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages &c , &c., at Bungalow No. 34, Tardeo.
TERMS CASH.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 18th January 1875, on the abovementioned premises, by order of James Flynn Esquire, the Receiver to the estate of the late Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davar Esq. a quantity of valuable household furniture, comprising Blackwood open carved large and small sofa couches, with spring and chintz cushions, round tables, teapoys, easy and rm chairs, office tables, wardrobe presses, elegant English gilt pier tables, with marble tops and large looking-glasses, clocks with musical attachments, time-pieces, hand organs, musical and mechanical oil paintings, paintings pictures, table ornaments, 2 to 24, lights chandeliers and candelabras with drops, hanging table and wall lamps, Globe and glass lamps, wall shades, velvet and Brussel carpets, &c., &c.
At 2 P.M. (if not previously disposed of)
1 Omnibus.
Catalogues will be published, and the above property will be on view three days previously to the day of sale.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.



THE Steam-ship PELAGO, 1,209 Tons, Nett, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate.
RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—
1st Class to Liverpool £50
Do. to Suez........................ £30
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For further particulars, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1875. Agents.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL ENGINEER, who has had EXPERIENCE in MILL WORK generally. Apply to Messrs. WATSON BOGLE and Co., 2, Church Lane.
Bombay, 11th January 1875.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.
The Undersigned being about to proceed to England, by the Mail of the 11th instant, has, under the instructions of the Directors, delegated his Powers as AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT, who will act as AGENT during his ABSENCE.
H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 9th January 1875.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.
In the GOODS, CHATTELS, and CREDITS of DOONGERSEY DEVCURN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased
RAMBAI, Widow of the abovenamed DOONGERSEY DEVCURN, deceased .... Applicant.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of Doongersey Dewcurn, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of January 1875.
CRAGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1875 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 7th day of January 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria
NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY OF PARCELS IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.
TENDERS are hereby invited for a Contract for the delivery of Parcels brought by this Railway into Bombay and Byculla.
2. The Contractor will be required to deliver at any part of Bombay or Byculla, including Parel, Colaba, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Mazagon, and all other parts of Bombay, and Byculla all such Parcels as may be consigned to the Bombay or Byculla Stations for delivery by the Company ; and also to collect and pay over daily to the Company any money that he may be advised from time to time, is due upon such parcels.
3. For Parcels not delivered within five hours after they are handed to the Contractor for that purpose a fine of two Rupees per Parcel, for each three hours or part of three hours, that any Parcel or Parcels may remain undelivered, will have to be paid to the Company by the Contractor. But the Contractor will not be required to deliver any Parcels between the hours of nine P.M. and six A.M.
4. The Contractor will be held responsible for all claims, losses, or expenses, which the Company may incur, or be put to, by reason of delay in delivery, or loss, or damage, to any Parcel or Parcels that may have been handed to the Contractor.
5. The Contract to be from the First February next until the Thirtieth of November next, and to continue in force until the expiration of one month's notice to be given, on that date or at any subsequent time, by either the Company or the Contractor.
6. A deposit of One Thousand Rupees either in Cash or Government Securities, endorsed in favor of the Agent of the Company, to be lodged with the Agent before the work of the Contract commences and this deposit may be applied either wholly or in part, in payment of any losses or expenses which the Company may sustain or incur as provided in Clause Four : or the deposit will be forfeited to the Company if the work of the Contract is not properly performed.
7. The Contractor to be prepared to execute a formal Contract embodying these terms.
8. Tenders sealed up and marked on the outside "Tenders for Contract for Delivery of Parcels in Bombay and at Byculla," must be lodged at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the Nineteenth day of January, instant.
9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th January 1875.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

[*Continued from former Advertisements.*]

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 16 inches long. Rs. 9.
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 16 inches long. Rs. 9.
MEDIUM BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 16 inches long. Rs. 9.
AUBURN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 16 inches long. Rs. 9.
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 16 inches long. Rs. 9

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 17 inches long. Rs. 10-8
BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 17 inches long. Rs. 10-8.
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 17 inches long. Rs. 10-8.
MEDIUM BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 17 inches long. Rs. 10-8.
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 17 inches long. Rs. 10-8.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13-8.
BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13-8.
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13 8.
MEDIUM BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13-8.
AUBURN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13-8.
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 20 inches long. Rs. 13-8.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 22 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 14-8.
BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 22 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 14-8.
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 22 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 14-8
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR 6 to the set, 22 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs 14-8.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inchess wide, Rs 15-8.
BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 15-8.
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 15 8.
MEDIUM BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 15-8.
AUBURN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 15-8.
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 24 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 15-8.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8.
BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8
DARK BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8.
LIGHT BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8.
MEDIUM BROWN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8.
AUBURN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs 17-8.
GOLDEN, covered with REAL HAIR, 6 to the set, 30 inches long 2¼ inches wide, Rs. 17-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
To be continued.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED to PURCHASE TIGER CLAWS, Address WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. & E. ATKINSON
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay.........D. S. KEMP & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :
Gold Spectacles with Case........................Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses ....Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case........................ „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses .... „ 16
FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

CHOCOLATES ! ! !

A Splendid assortment of Fancy BOXES containing Cakes of the best CHOCOLATE, neatly wrapped in separate fancy coloured and lace envelopes, and each box treating of a different subject, among the principal being those of—

NATURAL HISTORY.	INSECTS. Also
GEOGRAPHY.	ALBUMS.
BOQUETS,	CARICATURES.
BOTANY.	QUESTIONS and ANSWERS.
BIRDS.	POSTAGE STAMPS,
BEASTS.	&c., &c.
FISHES.	

Also, a few boxes (similar to the above) of Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c.
These beautifully got up boxes make the most suitable Christmas Presents for Children, being Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive.

WATSON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Stock of first class WEAPONS.

RIFLES.

	Rs.
Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13281, By Reilly	480
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 13566	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14592	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13915	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461	500
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15721	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17323	550
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements Complete	350
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	375
Breech loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	100
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 1,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	45

GUNS.

	Rs.
Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	380
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in cases, each	200
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars, patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	240
Do. do. (1 smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	280
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12 bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

	Rs.
6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 20 patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	150
8 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	6
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	50
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.
AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.
SOUNDY & CO,
BOMBAY.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.
THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

	Rs.
No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.
LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.
Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and, the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.
Address—Nabob's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CHEAP CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES.
GEORGE NICOL & Co., Meadow Street, will during the month of January SELL OFF all surplus Stock at very low prices for Cash. The quality of their goods is well known and the selling prices will be reduced about 50 per cent. to make room for new goods for this season.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.
Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 45
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......"Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.
Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, January 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS
PRIZE AND PRESENTATION,
SOLID SILVER PLATE.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,
OF WHICH
A SUPERB STOCK
IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO
RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots.........Rs.	12	8	13	8
Patent Calf Leather „ „ .... „	12	8	13	8
Patent Leather Shoes .... „	9	0	10	0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots............ „	14	0	16	0
Porpoise Skin „ „ .... „	15	0	17	0
„ Balmoral Boots .... „	13	0	15	0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots................ „	10	0	11	0
Regulation Hessian Boots .... „	25	0	28	0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.
All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.
IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Established 1751.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern............6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „
QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	6	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7	0	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons					2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7	0	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£61	19	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH JANUARY 1875.

This morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady probable sales 15,000 bales imports 20,000, futures in New York ⅛ cent per lb higher. The American figures are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	13,000	15,000	15,000
„ Exports to U. K.	4,000	5,000	20,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,215,000	2,086,000	1,882,000
„ Exports to U. K.	827,000	683,000	665 000

Consols are still quoted at 92⅛, French Rentes at 100⅜, Bar Silver at 57⅛d. per oz.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 9th instant shows the following alterations, viz.

Proprietors' Capital	Inc.	Rs.3,17,125
Government Balance at H. O	Inc.	Rs.22,17,283
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	1,92,?97
Deposits	Dec. „	91,018
Government Securities	Inc. „	1,27,336
Loans	Dec. „	1'94,963
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	3,75,030
Cash Balance with correspondents	Inc. „	1,00,157
Cash Balance H O	Inc. „	29,36,325

Judged by the light of this return the action of the Directors in advancing their rates of discount last Tuesday is difficult of explanation. Not only has the Government balance been largely augmented but the position of Loans and Discounts indicates an actual falling off in the demand for accomodation, and unless there is a probability of calls upon the Bank not known outside, the only inference is that the Directors wish to place themselves well in funds before the busiest part of the season. However this may be, the fact remains that the leading features of our money Market are in favour of continued ease. In the bazaar capital continues very plentiful, and the requirements of our export trade, owing to the low price of Cotton, promise to be very light; while unlike last season, the operations of Government are more likely to be in favour of, than against the market.

The confirmation in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday, of a further shipment of 30 lacs in Silver, on account of the German Government, has imparted additional weakness to STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, and rates are fully 1/16d. lower with every appearance of a further fall. If there was any likelihood of the shipment just advised being the last for a time, it might be possible to arrive at some idea of the probable course of rates, but there is no such certainty. On the contrary the surplus stock is known to be so large, and to have no other ultimate outlet of any importance, that the probabilities lay the other way and may therefore be expected to exercise a depressing influence throughout the season.

We quote now :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 10 1/16d to ⅛ per rupee	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. to 9/16	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 10⅝d.	„

On Calcutta nothing has been done and rates are unaltered. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is a considerable enquiry but no sellers, and values accordingly have an upward tendency. We quote nominally :—Fours Rs. 102 to ⅛ ; Fours and a half Rs 103 : Fives and a half Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with no material alteration in prices, transactions having been confined to some small operations in spinning shares.

COTTON has been very dull almost no purchases of any moment having been reported. Prices nominally are Rs. 2 per candy lower, but on the one hand there are few sellers, while buyers as a rule are unable to pay current quotations.

FREIGHTS are slightly quieter, but no actual change can be quoted.

PIECE GOODS show considerable firmness and with anything like an active demand from up country we should probably see higher prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	737½
5,25?	1,000	all	7½ pct	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2 1½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills'Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
6?	50	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	520 xd
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,450
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	250
1,400	25	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	505
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	700
23?	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	160
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3 800
500	3?	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1 000
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	4,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	1,000	all	100 p	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	450
125	400	35	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	455
00	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
20	...	1,500	50 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
00	1,300	all	200 ps	Sassoon Press Co	1,000
	500	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	425
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	8?	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,605
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,250
800	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,325
1 600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,050
2,800	2,000	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,640
1,500	1,250	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,200
1,400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,465
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,250
710	1,000	all	115p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,390
......	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,440
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,375
1,050	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,385
4,000	625	all	65*	Oriental	820
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,400
500	1,000	250	31½p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,275
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1 400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	113 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
......	£18	96 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	310

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th January, compared with the statement issued on 2nd January :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Jany. Rs.	9th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 12,46,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ...... „ 2,49,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 12,34,500		
Do. do paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 11,22,525	95,35,175	98,52,300
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	32,62,736	54,80,019
Do. do. do. at Branches	19,72,336	21,64,633
Other Deposits	1,38,93,869	1,38,02,851
Post Bills	5,16,861	5,18,589
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,12,740	5,61,281
	3,13,43,717	3,39,29,673
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	25,35,379	26,62,715
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,46,605	14,61,831
Loans, on Security of do. do.	31,19,820	29,24,857
Current Accounts, overdrawn	37,432	12,136
Bills Discounted	1,19,35,398	1,15,60,368
Stamps	5,253	5,310
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 5,06,944		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion	61,735	58,879
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,10,?74	8.15 935
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10,09,373	1,40,35,698
	3,13,43,717	3,39,29,673

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

A better demand for money has set in with the new year, and the Bank minimum was to-day raised to 5 per cent., making the rates of discount now stand at 6½ and 7½ per cent. for short and sixty-day bills respectively. The mercantile demand, however, is not by any means on a greatly enlarged scale, and it is probable no advance would have occurred at the moment, but for the raising of the Bank of Bombay minimum to 6 per cent., making a rise necessary here for protection of the cash balances. The chief demand here is on account of Government, although at this season the revenue must be coming in abundantly. There is still no prospect of a greatly increased demand for money for local trade.

The Bank of Bengal's half-yearly dividend was to-day declared at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, a wonderfully good outturn, considering the cheapness of money and slackness of trade during the past six months. The dividend for the whole year is therefore 9¼ per cent. The agitation for a change in the direction is still being fanned by occasional letters in the newspapers. Admitted that mercantile men are better suited for the post, and the last proposal is to introduce the native element at the Board. A retrospect of the history of the old Bank of Bombay should be taken by the shareholders before they decide on that change.

Business still keeps dull, but there is rather a better tone in the Piece-goods market, and dealers are beginning to show confidence in resuming purchases at the low prices now current.

The produce markets are without animation, and Indigo is rather lower, but Jute is being taken for shipment more freely, and freights are in consequence firmer.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened quietly at last week's rates, and continued so until to-day. Two of the Banks have been selling at 1-10 11/16, and the Oriental at 1-10⅝, at which rates nearly all the business for this mail has been negotiated, the higher rate being mostly availed of. On the advance of the Bank of Bengal's rates to-day, one of the Exchange Banks came out at 1-10⅝, and the little buying that still remained has gone into its hands. A good many credits have been taken by private buyers at 1-10⅞, and Document Bills, which early in the week were placed easily at 1-10⅞, have since gone to 1-10 15/16 stiff. The price of silver in London has gone down to 57⅛d., so shipments may be expected if exchange goes the least degree higher. Closing rates to-day were—

Bank Bills, on demand,	...	1-10¼ to ⅜
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight,	...	1-10⅜ to ½
Bank Bills, 6 „	...	1-10⅝ to ¾
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-10⅞ to 13/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	...	1-10 15/16

On Bombay there has been no business worth naming, and the China rate has not yet opened for next week's Opium steamers, standing quite nominal at 219½ to 220.

The Secretary of State's drawings in London yesterday brought 1-10⅝, an advance of about ⅛ per cent., applicants obtaining only 8 per cent. of the amounts tendered for. Silver would give a rather better remittance than those, so shipments are not improbable.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market continues very dull, and buyers are difficult to find.

Government Securities are very flat, and only a very limited business has been put through. To-day's prices are the worst for the week, and are not better than for—

4	per cents	101⅞
4½	„	102⅞ to ⅞
5½	„	109

Bank Shares have been steady, and a good many Bengal's have changed hands at 1,440. Agra's have been dealt in at 90, and National's are quoted 116.

Tea Shares remain much as they were, but with little enquiry. The week's sales include Balasun's at 114 and 115, Bengal's at 97, Central Cachar's at 151 and 152, Colonial's at 106, Gowhatty's at 90, Kunchunpore's at 88½, Monacherra's at 87 and Contributories at 76, Singell's at 125, Central Cachar's at 185, East India's at 82, Holta's at 113, Upper Assam's at 27, Assam's at 500, Dehing's at 70, Durrung's at 88, Jheerie Ghat at 105, and Luckimpore's at 121. With few exceptions these prices show a fall, but the feeling is growing that the time for investing is not far off.

Spinning Mill Shares are depressed.—Burnagore's have been sold as low as 135, but have now improved to 137. Boureah's are 114, Fort Gloster's 104. Goosery 240 for old, and 221 for new, Budge Budge 17 premium for old and 3 premium for new. Howrah barely par, Seebpore's 2 premium, and Oriental's 102.

Coal Shares are tolerably well supported, and Bengal's have brought 1,345 ex-dividend, Equitable's 285, Beerbhoom's 109 for original, 106 for new issue, whilst Raneegunge's are quoted 109 to 110.

Miscellaneous Shares are generally inactive, but Nauthpore Indigo Stock has advanced to 33 premium. Landing and Shipping Shares have been sold at 47 and 46, ex-dividend, and India General Steam at 520 and 521½.

In Press Shares nothing doing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship GIBSON CRAIG, 927 tons, Captain J. Ruthen, will sail to-day in ballast for Amhurst.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B Coury, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and forty-six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's SS KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R J Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr and Mrs Harvey, and one hundred and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE SS PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, (January 7th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr H Woodward, Mr T Farry, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S.S. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R L Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel Henderson, Major Gillespie, Asst Apothy J Sampson, and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's SS ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain H J Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (December 17th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon T G Cogan and servant, Mr Henderson, Mr Oliphant, Mr Mayor, two convicts, and four police peons, and forty-one deck passengers.

THE A H LLOYD'S Co's S.S, MEMFI, 1,048 tons, Captain Fran Viscoviche, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Trieste, (December 15th) calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with seven deck passengers, and the following cargo —From Trieste.—2 cases glassware, 11 cases silkware, 1 case shoes, 2 cases medicines, 1 case flower, 2 cases piece goods, 6 packages paint, 30 cases wine, 1 case sardine, 42 cases papers, 5 cases hardware, 11 bales twist, 1 barrel vinegar, 2 cases provision, 26 cases beer, 2 cases cigars, and 5 cases piecegoods. From Constantinople.—13 packages almonds. From Port Said.—1 case tobacco. From Aden.—5 bundles peppermint, 157 bags cloves, 2 bundles ivory, 55 packages sharkfins, 22 packages pearl shells, 2 packages gum, and 6 packages bhysabole.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Memfi (s)	Viscoviche	Trieste, Dec. 15.
	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa.
11	Almora (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta, Dec. 17.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Dec. 23.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Sumatra (s)	Christian	Aden and Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The ship Gibson Craig, Ruthen, to Amherst, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Memfi, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Guy Mannering, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
7	Oriental (s)	Morby	Rangoon, Jany. 3.
	Liverno	Crusiani	Genoa Nov. 9.
	Stowell Brown	Anderson	Aden, Oct. 10.
	Palmyra	Cromarty	Rangoon, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
7	Pilot (s)	....	....
	Chyebassa	....	....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
6	Himalaya	....	Rangoon.
	Mirzapore (s)	....	Calcutta.
7	Puget	....	Marseilles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th January, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hour 49 minutes.

Via Suez, 11th January, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Suez, 11th January, 10-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 11th January, 6 P.M. Time in transit 2 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th January to 8 P.M. of the 11th January is as follows :—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	6	14	0	8
„ Kurrachee	2	17	0	2
„ Madras	1	10	0	4

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 1,001 bundles hoop iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 10 cases varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 25 packages empty sodawater bottles, Husson Allarakhia & Co ; 42 kegs nails, Amuradin Fazulally ; 48 kegs nails, Abdoolally Golam Hoosein ; 250 barrels beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co ; 10 kegs red lead, Sallabhoy Tyabjee & Co.

Nizam s, 21 cases cognac, 20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.

While Adder, 43 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 62 cases pepper, J S Elmore & Co.

Palestine, 25 barrels alum, Nuzurally Sumsoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 134 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hector (s)—45 bales wool, Tulsidas Cullianjee ; 58 bales cotton, Janachund Javaree ; 110 bales cotton, Withuldas Coorjee ; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 100 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolalchund ; 125 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Narondas Rajaram & Co ; 10 bales cotton Finlay Muir & Co ; 109 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 55 bales wool and 94 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj ; 25 bales cotton, Goculdas Hirjee & Co ; 50 bales wool, Motilal Rathi ; 23 bales cotton, Premchund Jaichund ; 30 bales wool, Hiranund Khildas ; 145 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdas Mooljee.

Nyanza (s)—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 177 bales cotton, Cursondas Ruttunsey ; 107 bales cotton, Jairam Hurjeevun.

Palestine s, 316 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co. ; 195 bales cotton, Beechurdass Anundass.

Blenheim (s)—102 cwts coir yarn, Hunsraz Dewjee & Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 325 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Colombo (s)—65 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 186 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Hirachund Gulalchund ; 278 bales cotton, Bechurdas Ambaidas ; 96 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 300 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Dyal Virjee ; 195 cwts horns, Nanseybhoy Allarukhia ; 72 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 56 bales cotton, Vithuldas Coverjee.

Vixon (s)—263½ cwts myrabollams, Mahomed Allana ; 162 cwts coir yarn, Moorarree Natha.

Guy Mannering (s), 4 casks cocoanut oil, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 250 cwts gall, Narayenjee Dewjee.

Bulwark, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 173¾ cwts gall, Jetha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 23½ cwts rape seed and 200 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers ; 237¼ cwts gall, 15 cases peacock feathers, 215 cwts niger seed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 118 cwts olibanum, Ruzubally Aliruza ; 10 bales skins, Cheenee Esmall and Co ; 8 cwts mother of pearl shells, A Nanseebhoy Allarkha ; 37 cases olibanum, and 1¾ cwts T shells, Mahomedbhoy Conjee ; 8 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 10 cases peacock feathers and 4 cases mother of pearl shells, Rugabally Allyruja ; 25 cwts coir yarn, Nensey Thakersee, 74¾ cwts cotton seed, Nanibhoy Allarakha ; 3½ cwts croton seed, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 16 cases gum, Hormusjee Pallonjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dady Dufferin, 100 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s, 190 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 80 cats wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower s, 245 cwts broken glass, Currim Nanjee ; 108 packages olibanum, Ruzubally Aliruza ; 32 bales cotton, 76 cases olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 29 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

Kashgar s, 300 cwts ooplats and 55 cwts sumadastone, Treecamjee Hemraz ; 25 cwts horns, Abdoola Moomun ; 25 packages bysaboie, Kall anbhoy Gangjee ; 22 packages bysabole and 19 cases sharkfins, Dalloobhoy Dossa ; 78¾ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Sullaman Mylladina ; 12 packages sawa seed, 13 bags fennel seed, Luckmeedass Vundrawundass ; 8 bags fennelseed, and 22 bags bedium, Bhurdallee Sewjee ; 30 packages cloves Ebram Noor in & Co ; 15 packages cloves, Goolamhusson John Mahomed ; 85 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 26 chests opium, S E Sasson ; 40 packages sharkfins, Mahomed Nuthoo ; 121 chests opium, David Sasoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, E. J Abraham ; 10 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 26 chests opium, Shreeram Dolutram ; 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Tarrachund Sitaram ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 11 chests opium, Gunesdass Goolraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 44 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 22 chests opium, Hanmuntram Hardewdass ; 5 chests opium, Juganath Ramjus ; 18 chests opium, Bhaychund Joomkha ; 12 bales cotton, Jairaz Nowrungray ; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchund ; 7½ chests opium, Khetse dass Jakeram.

HIGH COURT.—12TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

1-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

217-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeewundas v Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co—Jefferson and Payne.

246-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

227-72—Hearn and Cleveland—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heerachund—Jefferson and Payne.

333-74—Shamraw—Cutchra Soonderjee and another v Narrondas Dhurumdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley—To be dismissed.

625-74 -Khunderow M—Eswantrow Gopalrow v Dhurumdas Jaidas—In person—To be dismissed.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

199-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moolchund Ruttonsey v Hussonbhoy Goolamhussen—No appearance.

213-74—Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank, Ld. v Lieut Colonel T Thatche—No appearance.

230-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugoobhoy Premchund v A. T. Crawford—No appearance.

352-74—Shamrao Pandoorang—Eduljee Nusserwanjee v Thomas Ellis—No appearance.

621-74—P. Cowasjee—Dadabhoy Cursetjee v Nanabhoy Hormusjee and others—No appearance.

637-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Madhowjee Dhurumsey v Juggonathdas Gooroobkasdas—No appearance.

633-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hussonally Jeevabhoy and others v Dadabhoy Rustomjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mancorebai, wife of Munsookram Hurjeevundas v Sha Nundlall Vizlall and others—Fletcher and Smith ; Craigie, Lynch and Owen ; P. Cowasjee ; M B Barbhaya ; and M M Munshi—Part heard.

813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Socabai v Luxumibai, widow—Fletcher and Smith.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayane—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Motion.

500-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Heeralall Jumnadas and another v Sitaram Rada Kisson and others—Tyabjee and Sayance.

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee, widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee.

818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.

SHORT CAUSE.

605-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonjee Cursetjee v Kharaj Wagjee.

For disposal of Judge's Summons obtained in Chambers.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncbund Sewdass v Moolchund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 9.

Desbrough, Captain, Bombay D/9th Royal Artillery, on duty from Kirkee.

JANUARY 10.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 11.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Henderson, Lieut-Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, from Kurrachee.
Cogan, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, to rejoin, from Madras.
Powys, Captain, Bengal 59th Regt, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Woodrap, Major, Asst Adjt Genl, on leave, to Poona.
North, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, to join, to Secundrabad.

JANUARY 11.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay Ast Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.
Powys, Captain, Bengal 59th Regt, on leave, to England.
Henderson, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.
Owen, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on sick leave, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jany. 7.)

Mr J B Lyall, Settlement Comr, Mooltan and Derajat Divisions, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 30th Dec 1874.

Mr A W Stogdon, Asst Comr, Rawalpindi, has obtained furlough for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, from the 15th Jan 1875.

Mr Carr Stephen, Judge Small Cause Court, Simla, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-five days, with effect from the 2nd Jany 1875.

Lieut-Col J R G G Shortt, Depy Comr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Bannu district.

Surgn G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, is appointed Civil Surg of Kohat, vice Surgn G Thomson, proceeding to Rajanpur with his regiment.

Surgn W Jackson, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Dera Ismail Khan as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Surgn-Maj C P Costello on escort duty.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on the retirement of Col H W H Coxe, with effect from the 1st Jany 1875 :—

Lieut-Col R Young, Depy Comr, 1st class, to be Comr and Supt ; Lieut-Col H J Hawes, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class ; Mr J W Smyth, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd class ; Capt R G Sandeman, Asst Comr, 1st class to be Depy Comr, 3rd class ; Capt C Beadon, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comr, 1st class ; and Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr 3rd class, to be Asst Comr 2nd class.

The Revd W W Nicholls, Chaplain of Kasauli, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from 15th Dec 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Revd Baker Morrell, Chaplain of Dagshai, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Kasauli during the absence of the Revd Mr Nicholls, or until further orders.

The services of the Revd J Aberigh Mackay, Chaplain of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Capt R C Hutchinson, Corps of Guides, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Capt T O Underwood, 4th Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Surgn J Lloyd, M D, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Kohat Station Order, dated 3rd Dec 1874, directing Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to assume medical charge of the Squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, with effect from the 30th November.

Dated 13th Dec 1874, making the following temporary medical arrangements consequent on the departure of Surgn J Lloyd, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on leave on medical certificate :—

Surgn-Maj J W Johnston, 4th Punjab Infantry, to assume medical charge, in addition to his other duties, of the following troops namely :—

The Peshawar Mountain Battry ; The Garrison Company of Artillery ; The 3rd Punjab Infantry ; and The Squadron, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 24th Nov 1874, directing Lieut C C Egerton, 2nd Squadn Subn, to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of his appointment to the regt and until further orders.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 4th Dec 1874, directing Lieut C H M Smith (70th Foot), Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut T J Baily, or until further orders, consequent on Capt W B Aislabie having reverted to his permanent appointment of 1st Wing Subn, owing to Capt C J Griffith's, Wing Officer having rejoined from furlough.

Guide Corps—Regimental Order, dated 17th Dec 1874, consequent on the departure of Capt R C Hutchinson, Offg Comdt of Cavalry, on preparatory leave leave to Bombay, directing Capt W Battye, Wing Subn, to officiate as Comdt of Cavalry, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut F Mascall, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred to the Special Survey Division, Lower Bari Doab Canal Circle, and assumed charge of his duties from Maj G Swinton, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on the 15th Dec 1874.

Pending the approval of and confirmation by the Govt of India, the 5th Division of the Sirhind Canal is constituted with effect from the 1st Jany 1875, and the following officers are posted to it :—

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, in executive charge.
Mr J Benton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.
Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Jan. 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan. 12 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 18	Monday	Jan 25
		„	Feb 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—January 5th, at Gowa la Tank Road, the wife of Mr. Robert Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ASHBURNER—ERSKINE—January 9th, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Revd. G. A. F. Watson, M. A., assisted by the Revd. W. Eames, M. A., Ellen Jane, daughter of Col. Ashburner, late Commandant 1st Bo. Lancers, to C. Mountstuart Erskine, Poona Horse, Captain, Bom. Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELIDIOS—January 4th, at No. 5, China Bazar Lane, Calcutta, the wife of A. R. Belilios, Esq., of a son.

GOWENLOCH—January 8th, at No. 93, Clive Street, the wife of H. H. Gowenloch, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875.

IT is possible that the present Army Commission will settle the Staff Corps difficulty. We know that some of the members of the Commission anticipate being constrained to deal effectively with at least that branch of their inquiry. There is no question that the supersession to which the present system of the Staff Corps subjects officers of the British Army is felt to be a grievance. It is of little avail to urge that practically no army officer is, as regards military command, superseded by a Staff Corps officer, inasmuch as the normal proportion between the quotas of British Army and Indian officers selected for brigade and divisional commands in this country is jealously maintained, and as it is only in India that the Staff Corps Colonel has any chance of being nominated to superior command. So long as military rank remains of any value whatever so long will military men, actually serving as such, consider it a grievance that officers should have the title of Colonel or General (even though unable to avail themselves of that rank for military command) whose whole service, of perhaps thirty years or more, has only embraced a period of probably three or four years with a regiment ; and a still greater grievance, that in some cases such rank should be attained within less time than officers actually doing military duty could attain it. These grievances, be their reality or weight what it may, have not escaped the notice and consideration of the Government of India ; but, as far as action affecting them is concerned, that Government's hands are fairly tied. The Government of India cannot break faith with the officers of the Staff Corps, cannot repudiate the guarantees of certain promotion which ignorant pressure from Home, indeed express orders from that quarter, forced it to accord those officers, and, notwithstanding the costly blunder of the present Secretary of State (when, as Lord Cranborne, he presided over and directed the deliberations of that Commission whose "finding" has made the Staff Corps so much more costly than it need be), is understood not to be desirous of initiating action likely to have any such effect.

Still, now, as ever, is Parliament all powerful ; and were the present Commission to recommend a very violent disruption of the Staff Corps system, on the mood of the Administration in office, and its party strength in the House of Commons, would it mainly depend whether such disruption would, or would not, be carried out. Considering how strongly the British Army is represented on the Commission, and in Parliament, we shall not be surprised should some of the recommendations of the former prove to be of a kind very unpalatable to the Staff Corps, and yet so very acceptable to Parliament as to be adopted. It is however certain that any measure, of so sweeping a nature as abolition, would be resisted by both the Home Government and the Government of India, resisted to the very last. The Staff Corps is held to be a necessity as regards the officering of the native army, and would be retained for that purpose, were it even the case that it served no other good end. There are only two possible means of supplying that army with junior officers, *viz*. either through the Staff Corps, as at present, or, in case the supply from that corps proved inadequate, or from any cause partially or wholly failed, by arranging for a direct supply through Sandhurst ; though it is held that such a modification of the Staff Corps system as would admit cadets direct from Sandhurst would have to be regretted, as one of the most important features of the institution of that Corps was that it might be a corps recruitable with trained officers, who deliberately, and with a knowledge of India, and the conditions of the Indian service, had chosen an Indian career. There is, some will say, a third and preferable mode of officering the native regiments, viz., the re-establishment of a local army, European and native, to which cadets would, as of old, be appointed direct. But whatever may be the advantages of a recurrence to the army arrangements of the ante-rebellion era, it would be a mere waste of time to now discuss them. It is past all question—and we are not thus positive without due warrant—that, neither with the Home Government nor with the Government of India, would a proposition for the creation of a local army find the slightest favour. There is no statesman of either of the great political parties at home, who would make or uphold a proposal of the kind ; and the War Office, Horse Guards, and Government of India, have throughout been so utterly averse to any such retrogression that no project of the sort has, at any period, been, even momentarily, entertained in any of those quarters. There is, in short, not the most remote intention of establishing, or re-establishing, a local army, European or European and Native, in India. For that much, at least, our readers may accept our assurance.

As a means of officering the Native Army the Staff Corps would therefore, under any circumstances, have to be maintained. Whether eventually there may be engrafted on the existing organisation of the corps such secondary arrangements as would cadre, in regimental or battalion form, all staff corps officers posted to the native army, and regulate their promotion by the casual vacancies occurring therein (that is in the regiments or battalions to which they belonged) is a mere matter of speculation. Nothing of the kind has as yet been officially propounded—at any rate, has not come under the formal consideration of the Government of India. We do not believe that changes of that nature are contemplated, and we fail to see that they would be fairly practicable until the non Staff Corps officers of the existing cadres had all disappeared. We further feel confident that, were any such changes about to take place, the Government of India would exert itself to exempt from their operation all officers who had joined the corps previously to their institution. But, no matter how averse that Government may be to override solemnly accorded stipulations, it cannot control Parliament ; and the objects for which the Army Promotion Commission has been created will tend to bring the organisation of the Staff Corps under the consideration of the Houses of Parliament.

OUR complaint that an inconvenient hour has been fixed for the departure of the evening mail train to Calcutta is stigmatized by a high authority as unreasonable. The public, it is said, asked for an evening train, and now they have got one ; and yet you are not satisfied. Well, so very much depends on the way in which a request is complied with. We all know the story about that "foolish lad," Sir Thomas More's "only son," and how

> Sir Thomas said, one day to his wife,
> "My dear, I can't but wish you joy,
> "For you prayed for a boy, and you now have a boy,
> "Who'll continue a boy to the end of his life."

If the public of Bombay ever prayed for an evening mail, their prayer has been granted in much the same fashion in which poor Dame More's was ; for the Government and the Railway Companies have given them an afternoon train which is neither one thing nor the other, which neither leaves Bombay before people have begun business nor after they have finished it for the day, and which will cause the maximum amount of inconvenience to all travellers and persons having correspondence with Calcutta. It is not, however, within our recollection that Bombay ever asked even for a night mail ; but assuredly, if she did, she asked for one in addition to, not in substitution for, the very convenient and popular morning mail. A local contemporary has had the imprudent candour to point out that the new arrangement will do the greatest possible injury to the Bombay newspapers, which will be deprived of the power of sending any copies by post along the North-east line of the G.I.P. Railway before six o'clock in the evening ; and we do not know that the mail conveys anything of greater public importance and interest than the copies of the daily newspapers. But it is evidently a mistake to suppose that Indian Railways were constructed to serve the interests of men of business and newspaper proprietors, or of the public at large ; their only use is to facilitate the pleasant correspondence that is always going on between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. In a country in which the Railways were independent, they would know better in their own interest than to make changes in the time of starting their trains without having assured themselves before hand that these changes would command public approval. But a guaranteed Railway is quite independent of public support. All that the heads of Departments need care about is to organize the working of the line in such a way as to satisfy the Government officials ; and the testimony borne by Mr. Ormiston, at the G. I. P. meeting in London, to the admirable way in which that line is worked, is well deserved. Nothing, in fact, could be better than all the arrangements for the conduct of such traffic as comes to the line. But, as for showing any enterprize in attracting either passengers or goods, that is a different affair. Unguaranteed Companies can attend to such vulgar considerations ; but a Company supported by the State naturally cares only to please great officials.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

AMONG the absurd rumours to which we gave a general contradiction yesterday is a remarkably circumstantial one, which a local paper has, we see, repeated, that some of the sepoys in a native regiment stationed in Bombay had refused to obey orders because the commanding officer would not let them prepare their taboots for the Mohurram this year. This story is absolutely baseless. No sepoy has refused to obey orders, and no officer, commanding or other, has had the wish or intention to interfere with the men in the matter of the taboots. It is difficult to say whether rumours of this kind have their origin in panic or in a love of mischief-making ; but we may hope that we shall now hear no more of them.

OUR special correspondent with the Duffla Expedition telegraphed yesterday that, when the force rescued the last of the captives it had gone to set free, the ungrateful prisoner declared that he "preferred captivity." One might almost suppose that this cynical savage had read the story of the late Lord Derby, to whom a wine merchant had sent a supply of port wine warranted to cure the gout, and who wrote back, in reply, "I have tasted your wine, and—I prefer the gout." But is it not quite possible that a good many of the poor wretches whom English humanity rescues from chains and slavery would, if they could tell us what they really felt, say that on the whole they preferred captivity to a liberty which imposes on them the burden of having to earn their own living ?

A SPECIAL train arrived, at 4 P.M. yesterday, at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway from Kirkee conveying 20 men, 19 horses and 4 ammunition waggons belonging to D Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the charge of the Brigade Quarter Master Sergeant. Four other waggons with 24 bullocks are expected to-day to make up the complement of the Battery. At half past 6 this morning, Brigadier General Gell, Commanding the Bombay Division, will visit the Lines on the Esplanade when he will tell off one third of the Battery, selected promiscuously, and the men will proceed at once to the Boree Bunder Railway Station and embark, with guns and material, in a train which will be held in readiness. This, it is understood, is by way of experiment to see how rapidly and efficiently the manœuvre can be executed, but it is quite possible that the train may be despatched forthwith. At any rate, from all we are able to learn, the troops will be moved forward to Baroda in a day or two. The Infantry at present encamped in the Esplanade, or a portion of them, will also, we understand, be marched to Boree Bunder and embarked at the same time.

MERIT AND PATRONAGE IN THE BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vacant Professorship of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College has been given to Surgeon Hughes, an officer of only five years' service and without any special academic distinctions to give him a claim to the chair. There were six other candidates for the appointment, all of whom are senior to the new Professor, four of them having seen at least 12 years' more service than he has. And what is more important still, at least one of these senior men possesses special academic qualifications for the professorship, which, as I have said, Dr. Hughes has not got. It seems difficult, therefore, to imagine on what right principle the patronage has been disposed of. It can scarcely be maintained, even by his friends, that, for the few weeks he officiated for Dr. Ward, Dr. Hughes established a preferential claim to the appointment. Neither can it be said that, being comparatively fresh from college, he would be more likely to efficiently fill the post than an older man, unless, indeed, it be unmistakeably clear that seniority is a disqualification, which cannot be said of two of the senior men who applied for the professorship ; for they are well known in the Presidency as being professionally in the very first rank of the service ; while one of them, if we mistake not, took his third special diploma in midwifery after Dr. Hughes got his commission. It would certainly, therefore, be not a little puzzling to discover how such seniority could constitute a defect rather than a merit.

The true solution of the difficulty would appear to be that the appointment has *not* been given according to merit, but in a way that causes one more shock to the simple faith of those who believe that promotion cometh not from the east nor from the west but according to personal desert. When there are several candidates for one office, it must needs be that all but one will be disappointed ; and possibly one of them will make out of his rejection a grievance that he will bore his friends with as long as he lives. But it is not in advocacy of any such individual grievance that I am drawing attention to the present case. The appointment is filled up ; and no advocacy either by myself or any one else will ever induce the Government (which, like a king, can do no wrong) to be Irish enough to say to the present occupant of the professional chair "Come out of that entirely, for here is a better man whom we passed over." My object is rather to point out that serious harm has been done to the medical service by a selection certain to produce wide discontent, and therefore loss of efficiency, among the most experienced men of the department. A correspondent recently brought to your notice a circular issued last year by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Thom, in which that gentleman "regrets to notice the want of interest in their work shown by so many medical officers." "He is aware," the circular continues, "this is due in a measure to the impression on their part that work will not meet with its just reward. It is the wish of the Surgeon-General to disabuse medical officers of this idea. He is resolved that, so long as he has the honour to be at the head of the service, the recommendation to all appointments shall be given for merits." Let me in turn point out to the Surgeon-General that until he for his part stands up for his veteran officers, no *ex cathedra* utterances like this will have the smallest effect in disabusing his service of the painful idea that promotion goeth by the amount of back stair influence a man can command. It was not part of Dr. Thom's official duty, I believe, to hand up the names of the canditates for the medical chair just vacant ; but being as the head of a professional service the most competent judge of the candidates' qualifications, it would be mere trifling to maintain that he had no duties to perform in the matter. How is the Governor to justly administer the medical portion of his patronage if the Surgeon-General does not assist him ? Heads of departments have—and in theory rightly so—enormous private influence in moving the hand that moves the official world ; and they are not as a rule slow to use it. But heads of Departments frequently forget their unceasing responsibility to be inflexibly just and impartial. They thus make but too often a feeble stand against the social and other private influences brought to bear upon them in the disposal of patronage. It is a reproach to a Government which allows social prejudices (as often as not disgraceful to those who harbour them) to outweigh professional merit in upright men. Yet this is frequently done in Bombay, and heads of Departments are chiefly to blame for it. There is nothing which is so deadly to proper *esprit de corps* as the impression on the part of officers that they will not be dealt with by their chief according to their merits. But this impression seldom if ever becomes general unless the chief is to blame. Dr. Thom admits that the feeling has become general in his Department. Might I therefore counsel him, and other Departmental Heads, who make the same complaints, to cultivate towards their subordinates a more appreciative and at the same time a more judicial disposition of mind ?

J.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly let me make the following correction in my letter of December 20th, published in yesterday's *Gazette* ?

"For all probable rise in prices" read "for all probable fall in prices."—Yours, &c.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN.

Baroda, January 10.

A LIBERAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to suggest your getting up a public meeting, directly after the deposition of the Gaekwar, to urge on the Government of India to annex Baroda. Let Bombay assist the Government to come to a right judgment on the question, and encourage them to act directly against the weak feeble policy of anti-annexationists.—Yours &c.

FIRMNESS.

PRIZE GIVING DAY AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE—RAJKOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY the 5th instant was the prize-giving day at the Rajkumar College in Kattywar, and great preparations were made for the event, the opportunity of the Governor's visit being taken to give great *éclat* to the occasion. The decorations were most tasteful, and reflected great credit on those who had the charge of them. At the East gate there was a triple arch with the words "Welcome to Sir Philip Wodehouse." On another arch were the words "Welcome to Kathiawad," and at the west entrance there was an arch with the words "Welcome to the Governor." The effect of the gold letters on the scarlet cloth was very good. Inside the central hall of the College where the proceedings took place the decorations were equally pretty. Over the east door were the arms of the college. All round the hall were red and green flags bearing the names of the Darbars, whose scions were at present residing in or had formerly attended the College. Round the windows were arranged imitation leaves most tastefully formed. On both sides of and behind His Excellency's chair were residents of and visitors at Rajkote. These seats were filled, among the company there being the Political Agent and his Assistants, the Honourable Mr. Chapman, all the local officers, and numerous ladies.

His Excellency and Staff arrived at half past three o'clock, and the proceedings immediately commenced with the following speech by Mr. Chester Macnaghten the Principal of the College.

Your Excellency, Mr. Peile, ladies and gentlemen — Only a few Governors of Bombay have visited Kattywar, yet already, during our short existence two of their number have stood in this Hall. In that, we feel that we are much privileged. It is good for us, your Excellency, that you should see us ; and we venture to hope that, as we have the honour of your presence amongst us to-day, so we may continue to have in the future (as we have always had in the past) the favour of your support and encouragement.

In December 1870 Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, standing in this place, declared the College open. But at that time we were but an embryo, existing only in hope ; and hope of a not very confident kind. I think it is only true to say that in the minds of all sorts of people our birth was expected with doubt and distrust. Some thought we should never be born at all : others that we should die in our cradle : others that, if we survived a while, we were doomed to a meagre and feeble existence. There was, perhaps, a good deal of reason for those unfavourable anticipations, though not so much, I believe, as was supposed. I hope that the experience of the last four years has at least been sufficient to prove that. Not that we have not had our difficulties, and have them still,—difficulties not ordinary either in kind or degree. For (as Mr. Peile has said) this College cannot fairly be called "a spontaneous offering of the Chiefs." It is, in fact, a foreign innovation in a country which is radically conservative, and which loves its old customs, because they are old, and resists new methods, because they are new, with an almost religious intolerance. We knew from the first that it was necessary to the very notion of our existence that we should conflict with many things which had been established by custom and honoured by time. That we knew and for that we were prepared. We knew also that those ancient prejudices could not all be removed in a day, or a year, or even in one generation : but we believed, and believe still, that, if we could establish between ourselves and the darbars a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation, if we could show them, by attention and sympathy, that it is our desire to work with them towards what we believe to be their greatest good, so we should be able, most surely and most quickly, to win them to our side, obtaining first their confidence and then their co-operation.

How far that confidence and that existence have been already secured is not for me to say. There is, I know, much opposition to us still serious opposition in some quarters. Nevertheless, we have many friends—especially among the Political Officers—and through their influence we hope, and believe, that the opposition is less than it was. Its complete annihilation must be a matter of time. It cannot disappear all at once : and we must deal with it patiently and kindly. Probably not in my days, nor possibly in those of my successor, but hereafter, I venture to think, in the second or third generation, all opposition will have been lived down, and all the darbars with one voice and endeavour will thankfully combine to acknowledge and extend the benefits of this Institution.

I may be allowed to say in our defence—and I wish to speak with the greatest respect of the arguments of the gentler sex—that our fiercest opponents have been those who know least about us—the Darbar ladies. Their dislike of us is a natural that, real though it is, we must forgive it. They cannot see us, or know us, or speak to us, or we to them. They only know that their innocent children, the light of their eyes, the hope of their homes—are torn from their arms to be sent to College (or, as they are pleased to consider, to *prison*) and all for the sake of *(?)* a thing to be easily had at home! Was ever such meaningless cruelty heard of ? Surely the old ways were better than these !

I say it is very unfortunate that we cannot ask these ladies to see us, and then to judge for themselves of the difference between a home-education and ours. But hereafter when they have for their advisers chiefs who have themselves been educated in the college, and who convinced by their own experience will entrust their sons to us willingly, then at last we hope and expect that these ladies will be persuaded and pacified.

That brings me to the chief part of my subject. For we have always felt from the beginning that in these boys themselves must lie our main hope of permanent success. They can understand our ways as outside people cannot : and, if they cannot understand all now, we believe that they will understand more hereafter. At any rate we must rely on them as our best exponents and advocates ; and, if ever this college is to be generally acceptable, it must be in the first instance acceptable to *them*. And of this we are not without hope. For we believe that they have many qualities which will respond to our training, but which must be fostered by *sympathy* not less than by discipline. To that end we have wished so far as we may, to be boys as they are boys,—to sympathise with their boyish feelings, to share and encourage their tastes and pursuits. We have wished that among us all, boys and masters, there may be one common feeling of fellowship. Such a feeling, we think, will make us all better, and will give to our society the pleasantness of friendship as well as the strength of union. Also we believe that this social confidence is a quantity rare in all parts of India, and one which has been conspicuously rare among the Kattywar Chiefs. And therefore we are the more glad to think that one of the results which this College may achieve—which in some measure, we trust, it has achieved already—is the natural creation of kindness and good will where hitherto there has been jealous dislike. Many of these boys' fathers would never meet one another ; and now the sons of those fathers are here, finding that all that ancient distrust may be easily stanched by a school-boy's friendship.

Also we have rules. We have given the greater part of our time to systematic school teaching ; but we have also paid some attention to physical development and outdoor exercise.

In our classes we have had to contend with difficulties of an exceptional character. This college is not like other schools. We have not, nor can have, any fixed standards, any prohibitive limits, in scholarship, but are bound to admit every boy who comes of a certain social elevation. It will therefore be easily understood that the work of arranging our classes has not been a simple one, and that we have been seriously hampered by the necessary combination of unequal attainments. Nevertheless, we venture to hope that the general results of our work have not been unsatisfactory. Dr. Buhler, who examined us about a month ago, has reported to that effect, though of course he knows—as we well know ourselves—that in many respects we are still very far from what we desire to be. I would wish to mention with special commendation the improvement of Hari Singhjee of Bhownugger, of the Thakore of Limree, and of Huri Singhjee of Seehore : while the Thakore of Morvee, the two brothers of Mangrole, and (among the smaller boys) Bhooput Singhjee, Khaloobha, and Partap Singjee and Jeewan Singhjee have also made satisfactory progress. By the result of the past year's marks the prize for the first in the 1st class is awarded to Huri Singhjee of Bhownugger, for the first in the 2nd class to Huri Singhjee of Seehore, for the first in the 3rd class to Hussun Mia of Mangrole, and for the first in the 4th Class to Bhooput Singhjee of Bheemrad. But as the 4th Class is comparatively large, and we wish to encourage its juvenile members, we have this year added an extra prize for general application and improvement, and this has been adjudged to Partap Singhjee of Soonth.

Besides these class-prizes we have three others open to the whole College : one for good conduct, which has this year been awarded to Huri Singhjee of Seehore, another for improvement in English speaking awarded to the Thakore of Limree, and the third for Gymnastics which has been won by the Thakore of Morvee. In Gymnastics we have this year added a second prize for the younger boys, and this has been adjudged to Wukhut Singhjee of Elole.

In the hours not devoted to school we have done our best to encourage a taste for field sports and outdoor games. And in this matter we have not had much trouble, as our boys, with very few exceptions, have inherited the manly spirit of their ancestors. Small childish faults we have easily pardoned, as common to our humanity. We have hoped to develope some *esprit de corps* as our safest guard from the greater sins. We have wished to treat one another frankly, without any sign of suspicion, believing that trust on the one side will best promote truth on the other. In general, it is pleasant to add, the boy's behaviour has been very good ; and for this I have mainly to thank the first class, who, as monitors, have always exerted an excellent influence over the rest.

I have only to add, in the name of us all, our hearty thanks to your Excellency for so kindly honoring us with your presence. This day will henceforth be one of '*creta notandus*' in the calendar of the college ; a day to be remembered with pride, and to stimulate, I hope, to future exertions. With your Excellency's permission, the boys will now, as usual on these occasions, recite a few pieces, and perhaps after that your Excellency will kindly distribute the prizes.

This speech met with the full applause which it deserved. The following recitations were then delivered.

Young Lochinvar by the Raja of Loonawada. A portion of Aytoun's "Edinburgh after Flodden" by the Thakore of Morvee.

Persian poetry (Hafiz) by Hussun Mia of Mangrole An extract from Arthur Helps' Companions of my solitude by Hurbhamjee of Morvee.

Ram's Embassy to Ravan (Gujerathi) by Hurbhanjee of Morvee, Harisingjee of Seehore, Dajee Raj of Wadhwan, the Raja of Loonawada, and Ladhoobha of Rajkote.

Tennysons Charge of the Light Brigade by Dajee Raj of Wadhwan.

An Extract from Socrates' Apology by the Thakore of Limrie

Persian Poetry (Hafiz) by Jehangeer Mia of Mangrole Shelly's Ode to a Skylark by Harisinghjee of Seehore.

Aytoun's execution of Montrose by Harisinghjee Jessabhai.

The last was a Gujerathi poem sung by all the boys and composed for the occasion in honor of Sir Philip Wodehouse.

Where all was good it is difficult to award the palm. But what the audience was most struck with was the way in which the prose extracts were delivered. It showed so unmistakably that the boys thoroughly knew the meaning of every word they spoke. Of the verse recitations the charge of the Light Brigade was given with much spirit, and the Execution of Montrose showed a wonderful power of memory as well as good delivery.

After the recitations were ended His Excellency awarded the prizes. The following is the order of the College classes.

ORDER OF RAJKUMAR COLLEGE CLASSES : 1874.

1ST CLASS.

Huri Singh Jee of Bhownuggur—Class Prize.
The Thakore of Limree—Prize for Improvement in English Speaking.
The Raja of Lunawadda.
The Raja of Ba[illegible] (recently withdrawn).

2ND CLASS.

Huri Singh Jee of Seehore—Class Prize : and Prize for Good conduct.
Hur bum Jee of Morvee.
Dajee Raj of Wadwan
The Thakore of Morvee—1st Gymnastic Prize.

3RD CLASS.

Hussun Mia of Mangrole—Class Prize.
Jehangeer Mia of Mangrole.
Ludhooba of Rajkote.

4TH CLASS—1st *Division*.

Bhooput Singh Jee of Bheemrad—Class Prize.
Kalubha of Wudhwan.
Juwan Singh Jee of Bhownugger.
The Thakore of Elol—2nd Gymnastic Prize.
Wukhut Singh Jee of Wul'ah.
Ummed Singh Jee of Limree.
Himut Singh Jee of Dhrangdhra.

2nd Division.

The Raja of Soonth. Extra Class Prize.
Unwur Khan of Geedud (recently withdrawn).
Ram Wala of Beelkha.
Madhuv Singh Jee of Choora.

3rd Division.

Ghajaffur Khan of Bantwa.
Doulut Singh Jee of Dhrole.
Amra Wala of Beelkha.
Rai Singh Jee of Bheemrad.
Abbay Singh Jee of Thurad.
The Thakore of Gondul.
Kesree Singh Jee of Gondul, } Joined at the end of the year.
Man Singh Jee of Gondul, }
Jethi Bhai of Gondul, }

CHESTER MACNAGHTEN, Principal Rajkumar College.

His Excellency the Governor then in addressing the College boys assured them that, among the pleasures which he had promised himself in a visit to Kattyawar, one of the chief had been a personal inspection of their school. He had not had any doubt whatever as to the efficiency of the College or of the manner in which its management was being conducted, but he was naturally anxious to see for himself the working of an institution which was novel in its kind and from which so great results might reasonably be expected hereafter. He need not say with what satisfaction he had just witnessed the boys' performances, or what pleasure he had experienced in all that he had seen of them and their College during his three days' residence in Rajkote. His personal gratification, however, was a matter of comparatively small importance, but he was glad to think that the occasion of his visit to Kattyawar had been the cause of bringing together in Rajkote all the leading chiefs of the province, who had thus had an opportunity of seeing the College for the first time since it had been opened and of judging for themselves of the results which it had already accomplished and of the benefits which it was calculated to produce in the future. His Excellency felt sure that the impression produced in the minds of the chiefs and their ministers by what they had now seen of the College could not fail to increase the influence and popularity of the Institution. His Excellency then remarked that Mr. Macnaghten, in speaking briefly of the opposition of the Darbar ladies, had looked forward to the time when the young chiefs now before him would be grown up and in charge of their own States, and in such a position that they would be able to persuade the ladies of their families to send their sons to College willingly. But His Excellency hoped that the boys would not wait till that time. He hoped that, now already, they had done and would do all that lay in their power to explain to their mothers and friends that in the College they were not treated in any unbefitting manner, but that, on the contrary, everything was done that could be done as well for their present comfort as for their permanent improvement. He hoped that the boys would do their utmost to extend the influence of the College from which they themselves had received so much benefit among their relations and friends. He was well assured their highest interests would be carefully considered by all concerned in the management of the College, and that the training they would here receive would be such as to fit them for the wise discharge of the duties they would hereafter be called on to perform. In conclusion he heartily wished prosperity both to them and to their College.

His Excellency then went to the College play-ground and looked on at a game of football which was played with great spirit by the boys. After which he proceeded to his carriage followed by the boys, who before he drove off gave some hearty cheers in good English school boy fashion.

Thus ended a pleasant afternoon. No one who was present can help wishing God-speed to the College and its Principal, who has from its birth fostered its progress. The good which such an institution may effect is simply beyond comprehension.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK AT GALLE.

COLOMBO, 11th January.

Mr. Sydney Higgs Craven, late Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Galle Branch, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, 10th January.

Marshal MacMahon's endeavours to obtain a new Ministry have failed. The present Cabinet have, however, agreed to remain in office provisionally.

ARRIVAL OF DON ALPHONSO IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 10th January.

Don Alphonso landed at Barcelona yesterday amid great enthusiasm when] a most imposing religious procession was formed.

Russia, Germany and Austria have agreed to recognise Don Alphonso.

AMERICA

WASHINGTON, 10th January.

The intervention of General Sheridan at New Orleans has caused great indignation throughout America, and the Senate have requested President Grant to furnish full explanations.

LONDON, 9th January, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£45-10.
Chartered ,, ,,	£14-10.
Do. Mercantile ,,	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£26.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94.
4½ do. do.	95.
5½ do. do.	101.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92½.
5 do. French Rente 1872	100.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., takes charge of the Colaba Collectorate from to-day.

Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, has returned to the Presidency town from Kattywar.

We have been advised by the Agent that Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s Italian mail Steamer Arabia left Suez for Bombay on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th instant.

Among the new charges brought against the Gaekwar is one of having had murdered, in his own presence, a man who had come down to Bombay to see the Government on behalf of the person who styles himself Luxmibai's first husband.

Telegrams from Rajkote of yesterday's date give very favourable accounts of Mr. Gonne's health, and we believe the speculations of an up-country paper as to who will succeed Mr. Gonne at the Secretariat are at present quite premature.

His Excellency the Viceroy, we read in the *Englishman*, with a large party from Government House, including Mr. C. Saunders, C.B., Resident, Haidarabad, and Sir Salar Jung, went to the Opera on Thursday night, and stayed till the end of the performance. The Opera was *Lucrezia Borgia*.

The last number of *Boletim do Governor* (the Goanese official journal) orders the dismissal of Lieutenant C. M. Mendes, Administrator of Novas Conquistas, for persuading the people without the knowledge or authority of Government, to fly for their life, thus creating a panic among the inhabitants.

A dividend for the half year ending the 31st December 1874 of Rupees thirty per share, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, has been declared by the Bank of Madras. At a meeting of the Directors held on Thursday evening the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.

The Rajputs of Oudh have for years been accused of practising infanticide to the same extent as many of their countrymen in the North-Western Provinces, but the census of Rajput children, taken in Oudh in 1873, shows that the accusation was to a great extent unjust, for in six hundred villages there were found to be 46 per cent. of girls under four years of age amongst the children below that age in each village.

A correspondent of a Ceylon paper gravely asserts that large apes are employed in the Straits to pull cocoanuts. The particular species is, he says, bred in Acheen, and the owners itinerate and hire them out. "They go up the trees with a line attached, and are obedient to command like human beings, choosing the proper fruit. They twist the nut round and round till it falls down, when the feat is hailed by a jump and a chuckle of evident satisfaction."

A new patrol is being organized at Goa, composed of 80 men drawn from the Police Force, Sepoys from Sonodo of Pernem, and twenty other persons chosen from villages where the robbers take their shelter. All will be residents of Novas Conquistas, having a thorough knowledge of the country; and it is expected that they will be able to apprehend all the bandits in Goa. This new corps is to patrol the infested districts and pursue the marauders wherever they are heard of.

On Sunday night the s.s. May Frere left Bombay Harbour rather mysteriously, nobody apparently knowing whither she was bound. It is probable, however, that she has gone to Kurrachee to fetch troops to Bombay; and if she has not gone there, there is one more reasonable guess—that she has gone to Kattywar to fetch Sir Philip Wodehouse back again to Bombay immediately, otherwise kingdoms may be lost or won while he is enjoying himself on his pleasure tour.

The appointment by the Madras Government of Captain J. H. Taylor, R. N. R., late of the *Viceroy* s. s., to succeed Mr. Dalrymple as Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant of Madras, having suggested to former officers of the late Indian Navy that they had been wronged, (inasmuch as Sir Charles Wood had virtually guaranteed them the first refusal of shore berths of this sort,) was not at first confirmed by the Marquis of Salisbury; but his Lordship has recently signified to the local Government his approval of the selection, and Captain Taylor is now *pucka*—and, the right man in the right place to boot, says the *Mail*.

Many of our readers, says the *Bengal Times*, will regret to learn that we have been informed of Mr Levien's dismissal from the Civil Service on a compassionate allowance—a mere pittance. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was for keeping Mr. Levien under suspension till he had completed his time for retirement upon full pension; but we regret to learn that the suggestion has been rejected by his Excellency the Viceroy, and a sentence of dismissal recorded for confirmation by the Secretary of State for India which, as a matter of form, will necessarily follow in due course.

The *Indian Daily News*:—Scindiah has been communicated with relative to the final disposal of Jumna Doss, the erewhile supposed Nana The out-turn will probably be that the *detenu* will be made over to the Gwalior executive. The only offence sustainable against him was committed in the territory of the Gwalior chief, and, unless—as is very unlikely—the Government of India should resolve to regard him as a party of importance sufficient to evoke prosecution by the suzerain, his case will have to be disposed of by the judiciary of the Gwalior State. This will be all the better for the wretch. As a religious medicant of renown, if not of great piety, Scindiah's jail officers will probably feed the man up, and vouchsafe him an allowance of *bhang*. He is still at Cawnpore, but very ill, probably because the daily quantity of intoxicant is no longer supplied.

Mr. H. T. Commeline, the author of a series of Fijian sketches in the *Ceylon Times*, writes the following letter to that paper, and we reproduce it in the interests of any persons of limited means who may be thinking of trying their fortune in the newly annexed territory:—"Sir,—Several gentlemen in your Island requested me to write and inform them how things were going on in Fiji. On my arrival in the islands I found everything at a standstill, cotton having got down to so low a price that it no longer pays, and planters all waiting anxiously for the expected annexation when they intend to go in strongly for sugar; and 'Fiji,' protected by annexation, will then afford a fine field for gentlemen *with* capital *only*. Sugar has been already raised here, and yielded three tons to the acre. If you will kindly insert this in your paper, it will much oblige me; I can advise no one *without* capital to come to Fiji. It was *once* a good poor man's country, but is so no longer. Two or three sugar plantations have been already established, and more will follow, in the steps of annexation."

We have heard some account of the reception met by the Victoria Theatrical Club at Rajcote. Since the erection of a large stage there, just close to the High School building, and midway between the camp and the town, they have been giving their performances every night. The Kooers of the Rajcoomar College have taken the greatest interest in them, for generally they do not miss a single night. On Thursday night the club was patronized by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, when many European notabilities and ladies were present. There was some delay in His Excellency's arrival, but he was so considerate, for the convenience of the audience, that he sent orders through the Political Agent stating that the performance should commence, although H. E. would come late. The proprietor of the Club very enthusiastically thanked H. E. for his condescension that night, and got all his actors to join him in a chorus of congratulation for the Governor. Sir Philip was not able to stay until the long play ended, but sat for about a couple of hours and seemed to enjoy the scenes and the delivery of the actors very well. The expenses of the Club have, however, been so great and their profits so limited, that their performances were not likely to stretch into this week. The officers of the Regiments stationed there intend to ask the Club to give a special performance for their men.

By the British India steamer Cashmere, which arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf, we learn that nothing of especial interest had occurred since our last advices. No further demonstration had been made by the Turks against Al Khatif. A few nights before Christmas, the Sheik of Kesom, a small island about ten miles distant from Bunder Abbas, made a raid on that place, attended by some twenty followers, and carried off a woman. The matter having been reported to the Shah, His Majesty despatched Hassan-es-Sultana, Governor of Shiraz, with 500 Infantry, 2 field pieces, and some few cavalry to call the Sheik to account. Hassan-es-Sultana halted his followers some little distance from Bunder Abbas, and, proceeding there himself, summoned the Sheik to appear before him. On arrival he was made a prisoner and ordered to pay a fine of 20,000 krons, equal to about Rs. 800. When the Cashmere left Bunder Abbas the Sheik was still under detention, the fine not having been paid. H.M.S. Magpie left Bushire for Bahrein on the 16th ultimo. The Gun-boat, Hugh Rose, from Bahrein, arrived at Bushire on the 20th, and H.M.S. Nimble arrived at Bussorah on the evening of the 23rd. There was a good fall of rain at Bussorah on the evening of the 18th; but there had been no rain at Bushire, and it was a general complaint that the season, in the upper part of the Gulf, had been unusually warm. No snow has yet appeared on the hills. A few cases of small-pox had occurred at Bussorah.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that some alarming intelligence has arrived there from the Turco-Persian frontier. Hadji Djaber, the Sheik of the town of Mohammera, on the left bank of the Tigris and Euphrates, which is in Persian territory, is endeavouring, "with the help of the English," to make himself independent. He was opposed by a portion of his tribe, who attacked him with troops and guns; but they were obliged to retire, as Hadji Djaber was assisted by numerous allies. Naziv Pasha, the Sheik of the Muntefik Arabs, and Cassim Tchelebi, one of the wealthiest of the citizens of Basra, sent him 5,000 armed Arabs, and thirty ships were placed at his disposal by the Sheik of Kuet. The English vice-consul of Basra and the English consul of Bagdad also proceeded to the scene of action. Seeing that further resistance was fruitless, Hadji Djaber's adversaries made peace with him, and he will probably now declare himself independent. "The English," adds the correspondent, "take every opportunity, both here and elsewhere, of showing themselves in the Persian Gulf. The other day they attacked a party of travellers from Nedjid under the pretext that they were contemplating a revolution, and twenty two of the travellers were either killed or wounded in the struggle. In fact, the English are already practically the rulers of the Persian Gulf, of the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, and in Nedjid and Muscat; and if the Turks in Yemen wished to attempt a new demonstration against Aden, England would be able to retort very effectively in Babylonia. Events are preparing in those regions which have a very different scope and significance from the small diplomatic squabbles with Spain and Italy; and here at Constantinople the serious ness of the situation is fully appreciated, while in the rest of Europe no notice whatever seems to be taken of it."

JACOBABAD RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, 5th January.

Third Day.

The third day's card was made up of three handicaps and a race for all horses that had not started during the meeting. The prospectus, as originally advertised, had to be somewhat altered, as it was found impossible to bring the Walers and Arabs together.

The first race was made a handicap for all Arabs and country breds, 1½ miles. Rs. 200, for which four horses came to the post.

		st. lbs.	
Mr Daniell's	g a g Sabreur	9 12	Owner.
Mr Loch's	b a h Kandeish	10 3	Mr C Lucas.
Mr H Hogg's	b a h Brigand	11 4	Owner.
Mr Foxton's	c a h Lucifer	9 12	Capt Hogg.

In the lottery Brigand sold for Rs. 200, Kandeish for Rs. 130, Lucifer and Sabreur for Rs. 35 each.

A good start was effected and the lot kept pretty well together to the ½ mile post, the pace up to that point being very good. Lucifer and Brigand were neck and neck at the ¾ mile post, Sabreur coming up. Getting into the straight Brigand made his effort leaving Lucifer with apparent ease. Sabreur went back again and left the race for second honours to Lucifer and Kandeish. The former managed to turn the tables on the Derby Winner. The race was won by about 5 lengths, three lengths between second and third. Sabreur who couldn't stay the distance last. Time 3-6; very good for this course.

The next race a Handicap for all Arab and country-bred losers brought a field of four horses to the post.

		st. lbs.		
Mr H Hogg's	g a h Patrician	10 1	Owner	1
Mr Howard's	g c b c Tadworth	10 8	Native	2
Capt Reynold's	c a h Prince Rupert	9 6	Mr Lucas	3
Mr Maitland's	b a h Lothair	9 6	Native	4

Patrician, notwithstanding his defeat on the 2nd day, was made first favourite at the lotteries, selling for Rs. 155. Lothair fetching Rs. 55, Tadworth Rs. 40, and Prince Rupert Rs. 20. The start was a good one for all but Lothair, who bolted with his Jockey not quite in the direction he was intended to go. For the first ¾ mile Patrician and the countrybred raced together, the rider of the former, however, had a good hold of his head. A little before the distance post it looked like Tadworth's race, as his long stride was most conspicuous alongside with that of the Arab. At the distance post Patrician was asked the question and he answered most gamely, winning ultimately by about three lengths. Tadworth second. Time—2m. 3½s.

Next came a handicap for Colonials of which four came to the post.

		st. lbs.	
Mr H Hogg's	b w g Dictator, late Somerset	13 0	Owner
Capt Simpson's	b w g Karpos	12 0	MrMaitland
Capt McNeil's	b w g Bayard	9 7	Mr Lucas
Mr Monteith's	bk w m Black Bess	9 0	Native.

Notwithstanding the extra stone on Dictator the betting in the lotteries was 2-1 on him against Karpos. Bayard with his light weight was looked on by some as a good outsider. A capital start being made Dictator and Karpos immediately cut out the running at a good pace, Black Bess keeping with them for about ½ mile when she retired. At the ¾ mile Karpos was about a length in front and Dictator's rider took a pull. Between that and the ¼ mile post Bayard came up wonderfully, but it was only a flash in the pan, the company was too good for him. At the ½ mile post Karpos and Dictator were locked together. Half way between that and the distance Dictator was allowed to make his effort and he succeeded in leaving Karpos pretty easily, winning with a bit in hand in 3-5. Not bad time on this course with 13 stone up. Karpos 2nd, Bayard 3rd.

The Makeshift Purse. Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses that have not started during the meeting. Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 stones. ½ mile.

		st. lbs.	
Major Harrison's	g a h Star of the South	10 0	Mr Harrrison
Mr H Hogg's	b a h Sillidar	10 0	Capt Hogg
Mr Lucas's	c a h Skirmisher	9 11	Owner.

Soon after the start Skirmisher's saddle turned clean round depositing his rider who must have had a nasty shaking. Star of the South had it all to himself after this, winning in even time. Sillidar, who was only put in to feel the race and open his pipes for the Steeplechase, some half a dozen lengths behind him. The most amusing part of the thing was that Skirmisher, as soon as he found himself without a pilot, pursued Star closely all the way up the straight, and Star's rider, not knowing of the accident, thought that he was being waited on, and it was not until after he had passed the winning post that he became aware of the true state of affairs.

Fourth Day.

Hurdle Race.—1 mile over six flights of hurdles.

		st. lbs.	
Mr Foxton's	c a h Lucifer	10 4	Mr Lucas
Mr Pottinger's	g c b m Beema	11 1	Owner
Mr Maitland's	b a h Lancelot	10 4	Native
Capt Seton's	g c b g Ploughboy	11 1	Mr Lambert.

Lucifer and Beema would have nothing to say to the hurdles, so the race was left to Lancelot and Ploughboy. The former appeared to be winning easily, Ploughboy who was jumping very well not being allowed to go more than about quarter speed some fifty lengths behind. Lancelot refused the last hurdle, and Ploughboy came up and won. It turned out afterwards that the reason Ploughboy was allowed to take it so easy was because his rider knew that Lancelot had refused the first hurdle. However, as there was a great diversity of opinion on this point, it was lucky that Lancelot did refuse the last jump as a dispute was avoided.

2nd Race.—The Grand Military Steeplechase. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 4 stone and no further. Over about 3 miles of fair hunting country.

		st. lbs.	
Capt Simpson's	b w g Bargee	13 1	Mr Daniell
Capt Seton's	b c b h O. D.	11 4	Mr Lucas
Mr H Hogg's	b a h Sillidar	10 7	Owner
Mr Monteith's	bk w m Black Bess.	13 1	Mr Maitland

O.D. went off a cracker at the start through the plough and led over the first jump, a thorn fence, closely followed by the rest. The second jump a 12-feet ditch was got over in the same order, Sillidar now beginning to come. At the next jump the posts and rails O. D. came down heavily, the timber being very firm; his example was followed by Black Bess who, finding herself without a rider, went off home. O D's rider was quickly into the saddle again. The 6th jump a hedge with ditch on landing side was taken first by Sillidar in capital style. Bargee who was behind him first refused and at the second attempt jumped short and fell. He too, however, was soon remounted. This fall let O D into second place. The double was negotiated by the two without another mishap. Next came a big wall, which Sillidar cleared beautifully. O. D. who followed about 50 yards behind came down again but was again quickly remounted by his plucky rider. However, his chance of the race was of course gone unless Sillidar had fallen. He however took all his remaining jumps, 5 in number, in capital form (with the exception of the last wall out of which he knocked a big bit) and won easily. O. D. notwithstanding his two heavy falls was to the great credit of his jockey brought in second. Bargee third. Thus ended a very jolly meeting. It is to be hoped that next year there will be more outside element. We can promise them all the assistance and hospitality that is in our power, and if outsiders will only bring in their horses they will find that Jacobabad in the cold weather is not such a bad place after all.

BOMBAY.

The Bishop's Visitation.—The Lord Bishop of the diocese proposes to hold his primary Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral this Evening. Evening Prayer will be said at 5 o'clock, at the conclusion of which the Bishop will proceed to deliver his charge.

Assault.—One Salvadore Caitan, a Goanese was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of assaulting one Miguel Mendoza at Candawady, and was fined Rs. 10 with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Note for Rs. 1,000.—Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, who recently reported to the Police of the loss of a Note of Rs. 1,000, has now informed the Police that the missing note has been found in his cupboard, supposed to have been placed there by one of his servants.

House of Correction.—The report of the House of Correction up to yesterday shows the number of prisoners to be 380. Under High Court sentences there are 139, Magistrates of Police 209, Military Court Martial (Europeans) 29, (natives) 3, in all making a total of 380 prisoners.

A Dishonest Servant.—A Goanese servant named Augustin Fernand was yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, of stealing sundry articles of jewelry, &c. valued at Rs. 50 the property of his master named Jouza Fernand, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gamblers.—Essub Fukeershaw and other Mahomedans were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming with cards and money in a house at Kara Talas: upon the evidence adduced they were found guilty and fined Rs. 2 each.

An Expected Royal Marriage in Bhopal.—We learn that the marriage of the heiress-apparent of Bhopal is to take place on the 24th instant, and that great preparations are being made for the festive and auspicious occasion. We have no doubt that a very large number of invitations will be issued to 'relatives and friends,' and that much money will be expended on the marriage preparations as well as on (un) deserving Fakeers.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade band-stand, at 5-45 p.m., this evening:—

Quadrille	Huldigungs	Seifert.
Overture	Die Pflegekinder	Linpaintner
Valse	Deutsche Herzen	Strauss.
Duett	Il Conte di S. Bonifacio	Verdi.
Selection.	Genevieve di Brabant	Offenbach.
Galop	Through the Air	Ziehrer.

God save the Queen

Illegal Possession.—Latore Mahomed Alli and Mahomed Ameen, two noted characters, were yesterday sentenced at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to three months rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, on being convicted of having in their possession seventeen dozens cotton handkerchieves, the property of one Seetaram Kavulram, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account as to how they became possessed with the same.

New Ministry at Baroda.—Rumour has been busy with her thousand tongues ever since Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and his friends resigned their offices, as to who will be their successors at Baroda. The Ahmedabad *Hit-Echoo* says, in its last issue, that a new ministry has been formed as follows:—Limbajee Dada, Dewan; Gunputrao, Sar-Soobha; Balla Saheb, Khedcar Kotwal, Raojee Vithal, Revenue Commissioner, Sambhoopersad Lukhmiram, Revenue Secretary, Mucundray Munceray, Judicial Secretary, and Jugjeevundas Koosaldas, Chief Magistrate.

A Regency at Baroda.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is responsible for the following:—Among the many rumours prevalent regarding Baroda affairs, one we have heard is that, if Mulhar Rao is deposed, Luxmeebaee's son or some other heir will be put upon the throne, and on his behalf the British Government will act as regent. In that case Mr. T. C. Hope will be appointed administrator of Baroda; and it seems as if the preliminaries had been already arranged, because Government have already appointed Mr. Hope's favourites to different posts at Baroda. In connection with this rumour we have heard further that, if Mulhar Rao is not dethroned, Mr. Hope will be appointed Resident at Baroda, while Mr. Sumbhoopersad will be the new Dewan and his friends will be nominated to the higher posts under him.

The Indo-British Institution.—A special sermon was preached at Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Luke Rivington, S. J. E., on behalf of the Indo-British Institution. The Prayers were said by the Rev. Chas. Gilder, and the Rev. Mr. Barker (S P. G.), of Ahmednuggur, assisted as Lector. If the response was not as liberal as it should have been, it was certainly not from any want of earnestness or eloquence on the part of the Reverend Fr. Rivington; for a more powerful or a more touching appeal to the hearts and purses of the congregation could not have been made. There was not a vacant seat in the Church on Sunday evening, and some, who came late, had to accommodate themselves in the gallery. Notwithstanding this, however, and Father Rivington's eloquent appeal, the offertory, we learn, amounted only to Rs. 86!

Mr. Jumnadas on his Stilts.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Jumnadas Vizlal, a Bania suitor, stepped into the witness-box in Mr. Justice Bayley's court and applied in person for an order for a review of his Lordship's judgment in a suit in which he was the plaintiff and Dulsookroy Ramlal was the defendant. He had evidently been tutored by some attorney's clerk; and as he stood there in the box, with an impudent look in his face and a leer in his eye, he seemed to say to his admiring countrymen present in court, "Don't I look every inch a barrister-at-law?" Resting both his elbows on the semi-circular cornice of the witness-box, he held before him an old volume of the Civil Procedure Code in one hand and an affidavit in the other. Mr. Jumnadas did not understand a word of English, but he seemed to possess a quantity of "brass"; and while his Lordship was looking over the affidavit, he directed the interpreter's attention at one moment to the section under which he applied, and, at another, looked at the book and then again at his countrymen to see whether every movement of his was duly admired by them. His secret seemed to be that some attorney's clerk had lent him the book and put a mark at section 376, under which similar applications are made. His Lordship could see through the dodge and jestingly questioned Mr. Jumnadass—"Under what Section of the Code do you apply for a review of my judgment, or rather a re-hearing of the case?" Mr. Jumnadas, who was apparently yearning to show his knowledge of the law, uplifted the book and again directed the interpreter's attention to the section of the Code at which the mark had been placed; and even named the number of the section. He seemed to be satisfied with his final triumph. His Lordship granted him a *rule nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why the case should not be re-heard.

Captain vs. Engineer.—At the Fort Police Court. yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Captain Fisher, of the s.s. Nyanza, charged Mr. David Allen, Chief Engineer of the steamer, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on Sunday the 10th inst.

Captain Walter Fisher, deposed on oath.—I am captain of the s. s. Nyanza. Defendant is employed as Chief Engineer on board the steamer. He has signed articles. Yesterday between 4 and 5 p.m. I saw defendant with some others in a boat alongside the vessel. I asked him if he was going ashore, and told him not to do so without my permission. Defendant said he would go on shore, and he did go.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—I called him out of the boat on the gangway I said "are you going ashore?" He said "yes." I said "the least respect you can pay me is to obtain permission." He said in a disrespectful tone "What for?"

William Smith deposed on oath.—I am the Carpenter on board the s.s Nyanza. Yesterday between four and five o'clock p. m. defendant was in a boat, the captain asked him if he was going ashore. He said yes. The Captain said he should not do so without permission. He said "what for,"

Cross-examined by defendant.—It is not true that the Captain called defendant a blackguard. He simply said "you are treating me in a blackguard way." It is not true that complainant called defendant a scoundrel and vagabond.

The defendant here called a witness and asked the magistrate to adjourn the case as he wanted to engage counsel. As the witness was in Court his evidence was taken.

John Russell, sworn—I am third engineer on board the s. s. Nyanza. Yesterday at 4 or 5 p.m. defendant was going ashore. The captain called him and said are you going ashore. He said yes that he was going there. The captain abused him and called him a blackguard. The Captain also said "if you go ashore without my permission I shall have you arrested." The defendant said he did not care for it. The captain did not cross examine.

To the Court—I have been a seafaring man for nearly twelve months. My experience of the last engineer is that he never obtained the Captain's permission. It was a matter amongst the Engineers, so long as there was an Engineer on board.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain E. Christian, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr C J Keep and Mr H P LeMesurier.
For Suez—Mr Sevastopuls.
For Aden—Mr DeSouza and Major Gillespie.

DEEP WATER DOCKS AT BOMBAY.

The question as to the locality in which Docks to accommodate the sea-going trade of Bombay should be placed has always been regarded with interest by me, and my opinion on the subject (whatever that may be worth) has long been formed.

2. When named a Member of the Port Trust (for Bombay,) in the end of 1873, I found the question of locality apparently settled in favour of the Elphinstone site; instructions indeed were shortly afterwards received (from the Government of India) to proceed with the construction of Docks there.

3. The question being then (as I supposed) definitely settled, I did not consider it my duty to intrude my own opinion and suggestions (as against a sanctioned plan,) although that opinion was entirely averse to the site chosen.

The state of my health, which compelled me at short notice to leave India, has prevented my submitting these remarks before this.

4. Circumstances have since changed. Discussions on the relative value of the sites have again arisen. I consequently think it right to now place on record the following remarks.

5. I cannot too strongly express my opinion that the site on the Moody Bay reclamation is by far the most convenient, and consequently the proper place for deep-water Docks, and is, for the following reasons, far preferable to that offered by the site on the Elphinstone property.

6. This last named locality is surrounded on all sides by shallow water, and consequently can only be approached (by vessels of deep draught) through a narrow channel of more than one mile in length, which channel has yet to be made by dredging and blasting; while the actual cost of maintaining it when made is admitted on all hands to be doubtful, and can only be decided by actual experiment.

7. Further, I cannot but anticipate that serious difficulty will be found (even supposing the channel made), not only in navigating it in all weathers, but in passing through it and the Dock gates both the outward and inward trade during the comparative short period of time that the gates can be kept open (with reference to the depth of water)it is intended shall be given on the sill.

8. Another very important objection is the disturbance to the Native Trade, which must follow the appropriation of the Elphinstone site; this coasting trade is of immence value. The vessels conveying it have from time immemorial occupied the water space off this ground, and made use of its quays and the ground in and around the property. To interfere with this traffic (if it can by any means be avoided) would be a great mistake; and certainly, with Moody Bay available for Docks, there appears no good reason for doing so.

9. Neither of the above objections apply to the latter named site. The channel difficulty in almost entirely got rid of, from the fact of comparatively deep water extending to the spot where the entrance to a Dock in that locality should be placed, this entrance is one of the most important points in the whole question. It should, in my opinion, lay at the extreme south point of the present reclaimed land close under (and to the north) of the Castle. In design this entrauce should be formed much in the manner suggested in Mr. Russell Aitkin's design (a plan of which is on the Port Trust records), but without the break-water running out to the eastward, as wes suggested by that gentleman.

10. The shelter the above breakwater was intended to give might be obtained by extending the south-west pier of the Dock entrance to such distance in a south-east direction as may be found necessary to cover the entrance gates effectually.

11. One of the chief objections raised against the Moody Bay site is the idea that it will be necessary to reclaim a further large extent of ground, and that by so doing the market would be glutted and the value of the Elphinstone ground be deteriorated; and no doubt this would prove to be the case, should a design for a Dock such as that submitted by the chief Engineer to the Port Trust be accepted. This design places the proposed Dock entirely outside the present reclamation, its south face (on which face it is proposed the entrance gates shall be) being placed at right angles to the Harbour face shore, thereby making a huge reclamation of additional land necessary while the entrance face of the Dock is exposed to the full force of any swell the S. W. monsoon may roll into the harbour.

12. Instead of a plan such as the above, I suggest that the dock in shape should be triangular, to meet the shape of the present reclaimed ground, the acute angle (where the entrance should be made) laying, as before stated, close under the Castle, the body of the Dock being thrown back over the present reclaimed land (with its base laying parallel to the Carnac Jetties) a sufficiency of this land only being retained for the actual necessities of working the Dock. Under some such conditions as the above no large addition to the present reclamation would be needed, and the fear of glutting the market (with additional land), to the detriment of the Elphinston ground vanishes.

13. By thus utilizing the Moody property, the Elphinstone Basins will at once become available (as floating basins) for the accommodation of the causting trade; all that is necessary to effect this is to deepen the present basins by a few feet, so as to permit the various craft to enter, lay afloat, and discharge their cargoes on the quays direct, thereby saving the present great expense of lighterage to the owners. While, on the other hand, the Ports Trustees would at once find their revenue increased by the realization of wharfage fees.

L. Giles, Commander I N.
Late Acting Superintendent of Marine, and Port Trust Commissioner, Port of Bombay.
13th Pall Mall, London, October 1874.

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

IN THE MATTER OF DADABHOY FRAMJEE WADIA.

At the High Court, yesterday, a petition by Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, praying that his son Dadabhoy Framjee Wadia be adjudicated a lunatic, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the petitioner and stated that this was an enquiry in the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Dadabhoy Framjee. Witnesses were called as to the unsound state of his mind.

Dr. Wellington Gray said—I am a Surgeon in Bombay, acting Chemical Analyser to Government, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College. On Saturday last in company with Dr. De Souza, I examined Dadabhoy Framjee at his family house, as to the state of his mind. Dr. Souza is, I understand, the medical attendant of the family. I found that Dadabhoy is an imbecile. I questioned him, but got no answer from him. I was told by his parents that he became imbecile when he was six years of age. His face and appearance indicated that he was an imbecile. I should say there is no hope of his recovery.

Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, petitioner's solicitor, came in at this stage of the case.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Mr. Mooljee I wish you would be punctual and not neglect your duties in this way. You ought to have been here to instruct your counsel. We are punctual in this Court. I have been waiting for you ten or fifteen minutes and have been put to inconvenience. I wish you would take a note, and be punctual and not neglect your duties in future.

Dr. P. J. L. DeSouza said.—I am a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University, and have been in practice for the last ten years. I have been in the habit of medically attending Dadabhoy Framjee for the last five years, and have formed an opinion as to his mental capacity. He has been a total imbecile during the period, and does not answer questions. He has been the same during that period. He is about 24 years of age. He was not born an inbecile. I should think there is no chance of his recovery. At the times I saw him he was quiet. I have no doubt whatever that he is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. I pointed him out on Saturday last to Dr. Gray, who held a medical examination and concurred in the certificate we have given.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Do you think he (Dadabhoy) could have been put up to assume insanity? We had an instance the other day of madness being feigned and of a medical gentleman being imposed upon.

Dr. DeSouza—I do not think Dadabhoy could have been put up to assume the insanity. I do not think his appearance was assumed.

Burjorjee Framjee said—I am a son of Framjee Rustomjee, the petitioner. The lunatic is my step-brother. I know Dhunbaee, his grand-mother; and on the 6th instant saw her served with a notice.

Dhunbaee was called, but did not answer to her name.

Framjee Rustomjee Wadia said—I am the father of the lunatic, who has been of unsound mind ever since he was six years of age. There was a balloon ascent in Bombay by Mr. Kite some years ago, and Dadabhoy with members of my family went to see the ascent. While there he vomited.

Mr. Justice Bayley—But he did not go up in the balloon!

Framjee Rustomjee—No, but he vomited and got fever three days afterwards.

Mr. Justice Bayley—What do you attribute the lunacy to? Did he get frightened?

Framjee—He did get frightened.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—What did he get frightened at? Did any people tumble down from the balloon?

Framjee—Yes, we saw people tumble down, but that was in the road. I did not petition ere this, because I was in hopes of his recovery. I have given up all hopes now. He is sometimes violent. I did not educate him at all. He is not married. The fits come on at uncertain periods. He resides in Bombay with me, and sometimes with his grandmother. I am obliged to keep a person to look after him.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he should report, according to the Act, that Dadabhoy Framjee is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

HIGH COURT.

HEERJEEBHOY JEENA vs. NARRON MOOLJEE.

In this case the Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity respectively appeared in support of and against a Notice of motion dated the 16th November last which was for an order "That the decision of the Commissioner of this Honorable Court of the 5th day of September last that the items in the discharge of the defendants may be applied by the plaintiff in reduction of any general balance due by defendants to plaintiff on the 24th day of January 1865 although such general balance may be barred and the direction then given by the Commissioner to the plaintiff to file an account showing how the balance alleged by the plaintiff to have been due to him on the 24th day of January 1865 was arrived at, may be declared to have been erroneous and may be overruled—and that this application will be made on the grounds of the affidavit of the defendant Lalloo Mooljee solemnly affirmed and the Commissioner's certificate of the second day of October last."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in giving judgement said:—The matter arises under a decretal order made by myself, dated the 20th of December 1873. On the one hand it was argued that by the terms of the decretal order, all items previous to the six years before the commencement of the suit were to be treated as wiped out, and that the account which the Commissioner was directed to take had reference only to the specified transactions during the six years previous to the filing of the suit. On the other hand, the learned counsel Mr. Inverarity, who supported the certificate of the Commissioner contended that the Commissioner was perfectly right, allowing certain credit items to be appropriated to the payment of the general balance due by defendants to plaintiff, although such balance was barred by the Act providing for the limitation of suits. I was asked to look at my notes taken at the hearing, which I have done. And in order to state what the decree really was, and what was intended by it it will be necessary briefly to review the facts which took place at the hearing, and which were the basis of the making of this decretal order. Now the plaint was preseted to, and accepted by the sitting Judge in Chambers then myself, on the 23rd of January 1871. No application whatever was made to the sitting Judge in Chamber to accept the plaint under clause 12 of the Amended Letters Patent and there was nothing on the plaint itself to show that a considerable number of the items were beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. The plaint was accepted as a short cause, and one of the defendants, who happened then to be in Bombay, was arrested, and had to give bail. The suit came on before me on the 15th December, 1873, when Mr Mayhew, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Telang were counsel for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson were for the defendants. The labour of the case rested entirely on Mr. Telang, as I find from my notes, and I taken down the names of the counsel who examines, cross-examines and re-examines every witness I find that Mr. Telang opened the case and examed all the witness for the plaintiff and cross-examined those of the defendants and replied. Three issues were raised by Mr Macpherson: (1) whether the suit was barred either wholly or in part by the Act providing for the limitation of suits? (2) whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain this suit and (3) whether the defendants was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed or any port thereof. The evidence for the plaintiff was pointed exclusively to the alleged adjustment. His learned counsel stated that we "sue on the adjustment of the earlier items on the 16th October 1868 and unless we prove the adjustment we admit that such items are barred." After citing certain authorities the moonim of the plaintiff was examined, the cashir in the service of the plaintiff was also examined by Mr. Telang, and cross-examined. Then two witnesses were examined, who spoke to casual conversations with the defendant, Narron Mooljee, who is alleged to have made the adjustment; and another witness by name Khooshall Geega, who lived at Dhollera, was also called for the purpose of proving that this defendant, Narron Mooljee, stated just a little time before this alleged adjustment in Bombay, that he was going down to Bombay. The suit, therefore, exclusively was upon an adjustment, because all the earlier items of the account were barred. Mr. Macpherson addressed the Court at cosiderable length on behalf of the defendant, and cited a variety of cases. I have no less than four pages of notes of his argument, and the cases he cited, then evidence was given of the Commission taken at Dhollera, the effect of which was to prove that Narron Mooljee, at or about the time when he was supposed to have been in Bombay, and alleged to have made this adjustment relied upon by the plaintiff, was at Dhollera, and not in Bombay; and a very respectable merchant, named Vunmallee Shamjee, who, it appears, was not on good terms with the plaintiff in consequence of his being a trustee for the plaintiff's sister of certain property proved that Narron Mooljee was not in Bombay, as it was alleged in October 1868; the defendant himself was also called; and on the 20th December I framed the following additional issue:—(4) whether the plaintiff's account with the defendants was settled and adjusted in Bombay in Kartuck 1925 by the defendant, Narron Mooljee. Mr. Telang replied that the main thing was the adjustment; the whole suit was in point of fact upon the adjustment, and if the adjustment fail, the suit must necessarily also fail. The suit was on a common money account. I gave judgment, according to my wont, after some delay, and I recorded my finding upon the issues as follows, and these have an important bearing upon the decretal order, which I then and there drafted and drew out with my own hand and entered a draft of it in my note-book. I found on the second issue that so far as regarded the money paid in Bombay, this Court had jurisdiction to try this suit. On the first issue I held that the suit was not barred by the Act of Limitation, so far as regarded moneys paid in Bombay at the request of the defendant as to certain items, but was barred in respect of all the other items. The particulars annexed to the plaint being very meagre and imperfect, the Judge in Chambers ordered that further and better particulars should be given just to show how certain items were made out, and those further particulars were furnished in obedience to the Judge's order, and they showed that the statement in the original particulars of demand was incorrect because by far the greater portion of the moneys on the debit side of those further and better particulars, are for hoondees paid in Samwat 1920-21, that will be 9 or 10 years ago, it being now Samwat 1930. In consequence, therefore, of the Court not being asked to take an account, or the plaint being accepted under clause 12 of the Amended Letters Patent, it was necessary to specify in this finding the items, or rather the cause of action, over which this Court had jurisdiction, as that question could not be referred to the Commissioner to enquire into, and therefore the finding on the first issue was entered in this way:—This suit is not barred as regards moneys paid in Bombay since 1865, but is barred in respect of all the other moneys claimed in the original particulars of demand. Then on the third issue, whether the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed or any part thereof; there was no finding, and fourthly I found that the account adjusted as alleged, had not been adjusted by the defendant, Narron Mooljee, in Samwat 1925. I expressed my views, I believe, with tolerable clearness and stated my firm opinion that the plaintiff's case, as to the adjustment, was utterly false and unsupported by reliable testimony, and that the *alibi*, if nothing else, set up by the defendant, had been proved by himself, by his relative, Vunmallee Shamjee, and by the various witnesses examined under the Commission issued to Dhollera. The result therefore, would have been, if I had strictly held the plaintiff to this plaint that the suit should be dismissed with costs; for as it was, I considered that the case made out in the part of the plaintiff was one that was utterly false and fraudulent. But these parties having had dealings together, although the earlier items in the account were time-barred, it appeared to me to be desirable to abstain from recording any finding on the third issue with a view to accounts being taken; no accounts having been adjusted between the parties within the period allowed for the limitation of suits, that is six years before the commencement of the suit; accounts specially with reference and having regard to the finding on the first issue; accounts which were necessarily limited in consequence of this Court not having jurisdiction to refer matters which the plaintiff had not chosen to bring within the jurisdiction of this Court as he might have done by applying to the judge to accept the plaint under clause 12 of the Amended Letters Patent. I therefore drew up the draft decretal order, referring the matter to C. E. Fox, Esq., the Commissioner of this Court, to take an account of the money paid by the plaintiff in Bombay during the period between the 24th January 1865, and the date of the institution of this suit, the 23rd January 1871, for the use and at the request of the defendant in respect of the boondees drawn on the plaintiff by the defendants, and to allow credit to the defendants for the sums in that behalf mentioned in the particulars of demand annexed to the plaint, and for all other sums, if any in respect of which the defendants should prove themselves entitled to credit wherever the same might have become payable, and I ordered the plaintiff to pay his own as well as the costs of the defendants up to and including the hearing and also the costs of the Commission issued to Dhollera, and reserved all further costs. Well, the decretal order was drawn up in those terms from my note-book, and was referred to the Commissioner to take the accounts therein provided for, I being of opinion, having regard to the authorities, that the whole cause of action did not arise in respect of any other matters. The account was to be of new transactions, payments on the one side and payments on the other during the six years immediately preceding the filing of this suit. The matter accordingly goes before the Commissioner, who by his certificate, dated the 2nd October, in this year, after reciting the decretal order and that the plaintiff filed his account on the first April 1874, and that the defendants on the 23rd June 1874 filed their surcharges, and that "after proceeding with the said account and surcharges, the plaintiffs though admitting the items in the surcharges, claimed to appropriate them to satisfy a barred balance of Rs. 12,900, or thereabout, alleged by the plaintiffs to have been due by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 24th day of January 1865, and the defendants, on the other hand, contended that items in the said surcharge should not be so appropriated." In other words, the plaintiff instead of allowing the account to be taken of payments as limited by me, on account of hoondees drawn on the plaintiff by the defendants, tries to go behind the finding of the Court on the statute of limitation, and, in fact to open up the whole account. The certificate then proceeds thus: "Now I certify at the request of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley attornies of the defendants, that I have on the 5th day of September 1874 decided that the items in the surcharge may be applied by the plaintiff in reduction of any general balance due by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 24th day of January 1865, although such general balance may be barred, and the defendants not admitting any balance to have been due by them to the plaintiff on the 24th January 1865, I have (for the purposes of appropriation) directed the plaintiff to file within 21 days from the said 5th day of September last an account showing how the balance alleged by the plaintiff to have been due by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 24th day of January 1865 was arrived at with liberty for the defendants to file their objection or surcharge to the said account when filed by the plaintiff. All which I certify to this Honourable Court Dated this 2nd day of October 1874. Charles E. Fox, Commissioner." If the learned Commissioner had had as full knowledge of facts as I have and in fact had the finding on the issues been brought prominently to his notice I cannot help thinking that he would have come to a different conclusion than what he has done, but whether he would do so or not, is not material, because I am clearly of opinion that his powers under the decretal order were limited to taking an account of the monies paid by the plaintiff in Bombay during the period between the 24th day of January 1865 and the date of the institution of this suit, being 6 years, for the use and at the request of the defendants in respect of hoondees drawn on the plaintiff by the defendants, and that the Commissioner had no power whatever, under the decretal order, to appropriate payments by the plaintiff to satisfy a general balance claimed by the plaintiff which was time barred. I have looked at the numerous cases which were cited by the learned counsel on the one side and the other, on the argument of this rule, and it appears to me that they do not apply, because I decide the case upon the construction, language, and true meaning of this decretal order. The learned Advocate-General, in his closing remarks, contended that the enquiry was as to what was done during the 6 years immediately preceding the filing of this suit, and that all before that must be wiped out. I entirely concur in that view, and I accordingly reverse the finding of the Commissioner which, as it is termed by the notice of motion, was erroneous, and I do so with costs.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Deaths in Calcutta.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 26th of December was 369, being an increase of 73 over those of the previous week. The Death-rate rose to 42·64 per thousand per annum. There were 16 deaths from small-pox, 57 from cholera, 39 from dysentry, 115 from fevers and 108 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: 26 Christians, 252 Hindus, and 91 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

Graceful Compliment to a Soldier.—Private Evans, of H. M. 1-21st Fusiliers, who has been Organist of the Church Mission Chapel, Popham's Broadway, was presented by the Choir of that Chapel with an address, accompanied by a silver watch, last Wednesday evening, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the Pastors and Choir, and for the trouble he has taken in bringing up the singing to its present state of perfection. Private Evans leaves Madras for Rangoon with his company.—*Madras Mail.*

Deaths in Madras.—The total number of deaths in Madras for the week ending the 1st instant was 292, being 42 more than the average of the corresponding week for the ten preceding years. There were no deaths from cholera, the mean of ten previous years being 11. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 54, the mean of ten previous years being 38. The mortality from fevers was 59, the mean of ten previous years being 49. The casualties are thus classified:—Europeans 0; East Indians 5; Mohammedans 30; and Hindoos 257.

Gymnastic Tournament at Calcutta.—The Tournament held on Thursday at Belvedere, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, was about as complete a success as could have been fairly anticipated. The native lads from the Berhampur, Dhaka, Hugbli, and Madrissa Colleges, competed in various gymnastic exercises, all of which they went through very creditably. Bani Madhub Pal, a lad from the Dhaka College carried away most of the prizes, including the one for being the most proficient pupil. A Mr. Smith, of the Hughli College, was the only Eurasian young man who competed in the Hurdle Race, which he won. Rajalal Sen of the Calcutta Normal School obtained the prize for being the most proficient teacher. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, Mr. Buckland, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, expressed his regret that His Honor was unable to be present and read to the young men an address which Sir Richard Temple had intended to say to them. Raja Jotindro Mohun Tagore then proposed three cheers for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, after which the proceedings terminated.—*Englishman.*

The Hooghly Bridge.—An idea prevails among the poor and ignorant class of natives, that by going through the road leading from the approach to the bridge to the Railway terminus they can escape payment of the toll. The company have already put up masonry pillars, but the sooner the road is completely fenced, the better it will be for these ignorant people. Several persons, since the 4th instant, have been arrested by the Howrah Police, and tried before Trevor Grant, Esq., Magistrate, for evading payment of toll. On Wednesday last, eleven natives were charged under Section 29 of the Act with the above offence, The court convicted and sentenced seven of the offenders to fines, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16 each; in default of payment to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one week to fourteen days. A hackney carriage driver of Calcutta was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and also to suffer 14 days simple imprisonment. Three of the offenders were discharged owing to their having pleaded ignorance of the law. The Magistrate warned them against a repetition of the offence, as the court would in that case inflict the full penalty allowed by the Act.—*Indian Daily News.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, tanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE APPROACH OF DOGMATIC ATHEISM.

(*Spectator.*)

Professor Huxley has said something lately about the drum ecclesiastic, but it seems to us that there is another kind of drum whose low reverberations are beginning to be heard, nay, whose vibrations send very perceptible tremors down the sensitive nerves of our modern society, and which is far from unlikely to take the place of the ancient drum ecclesiastic, both in relation to the power of which it may become the signal, and the terror which its notes may carry with them. About three years ago, when Professor Huxley intimated, in a very telling speech at the London School Board, that there were enemies of the human race whom it might become quite necessary for wise men to disqualify at least for the function of education,—we do not profess to quote his words, but only the impression they produced at the time on almost all who heard them,—we remarked on the tendency of the modern representatives of physical science, while denying all absolute certainty, to draw the most imperiously dogmatic conclusions from the most ostentatiously hypothetic premises. That tendency has certainly persevered, and rather more than persevered, among scientific Englishmen in the intervening period; and now, in Professor Clifford, one of the most able and eloquent of the school, scientific thought in relation to religion and morality appears to be undergoing a transformation from its chrysalis condition of Agnosticism, in which it fed so heartily and throve so fast on the vague hopes it killed, and to be taking to itself ephemeral wings with which it proposes to soar high above the humility of its previous condition, and, indeed, to flutter up into those empty spaces from which science, we are now told, has all but succeeded in expelling the empty dreams of a presiding mind in the universe, and of a life after death. Automatism, which was a wild hypothesis yesterday, and is still so difficult to state without self contradiction that Professor Clifford's own language is constantly at crosspurposes with his theory, is, if we may trust his paper, published in the December *Fortnightly*, to be the creed of all reasonable men to-morrow; the faith in Providence is soon to be recognised as "immoral;" and we are to expect before long evidence that "no intelligence or volition has been concerned in events happening within the range of the solar system, except that of animals living on the planets,"—nay, evidence "of the same kind and of the same cogency as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. These calm anticipations, moreover, are recorded in a lecture which is, we believe, as much distinguished by confident but utterly unreasoned assertions, and wild but dogmatic surmises, as it is by the eloquent audacity of its negative teaching, and by the scorn with which it compares the region of faith to that "good man's croft" of the Scotch superstition, which is left untilled for the Brownie to live in, in the hope that "if you grant him this grace, he will do a great deal of your household work for you in the night while you sleep." Let us just look at this body of "truth," as Professor Clifford regards it, and enumerate the theses which he either holds to be established now, or to form part of those sagacious divinations of scientific prescience, the verification of which we may expect in the immediate future.

1. "All the evidence that we have goes to show that the physical world gets along entirely by itself, according to practically universal rules. That is to say, the laws which hold good in the physical world hold good everywhere in it,—they hold good with practical universality, and there is no reason to suppose anything else but those laws in order to account for any physical fact." In other words, men and animals are physical automatons, with more or less of a consciousness annexed, the states of that consciousness, however, not forming necessary links, or any link at all in the chain of physical events. "There is no reason why we should not regard the human body as merely an exceedingly complicated millions of men who have heard no more about the relation of brain to consciousness, than they have about Berkeley's theory of vision, the love of God has been as true a constituent of their life as the light of the sun. For the consciousness of sin and the dread and remorse caused by it, Professor Clifford has no room in his theory except that he may of course, if he will, admit that our automatons are all of very defective structure, and that by dint of greater care in selecting the reproductive machines, and more scientific caution in winding them up, their works may be improved. Responsibility, he expressly states, cannot exist unless a man's brain is as much the source of his actions as the springs of a machine are of its operations. "The notion that we are not automata destroys responsibility, because, if my actions are not determined by my character [brain], in accordance with the particular circumstances which occur, then I am not responsible for them, and it is not I that do them;" so that a man is responsible only for what he cannot help doing, which means that he is responsible for the twitch of his eyebrows, and the consumptive tendency in his lungs, and the heat or coldness of his inherited passions, and the alertness or dullness of his constitutional intelligence,—but that if it be conceivable that at any point he had a true choice as to what he would or would not do, then he would not be responsible, because it would be only the free, momentary "self," and not the mere sum and issue of all the streams of previous tendency, which made the choice. Professor Clifford's fallacy is a very old one, which has been repeated thousands of times before, but it is one the plausibility of which the human mind steadily resists,—the laws of all civilised peoples declining every day to punish a man for what there is evidence that he could not help, and taking pity even on the lunatic, who may possibly be responsible for being a lunatic at all, but who, if he be not responsible for that, cannot usually be responsible for the individual crimes which, as a lunatic, he commits. All we can say is, that the doctrine which this clever theorist professes to substitute the old faith in God and duty, is one which has repeatedly proved too unreal to overcome the "organised common-sense" of the human race, and that it is likely enough to prove equally feeble again; but that if ever it does conquer the belief of an intelligent people, we are likely to have such a result as no necessitarianism of the Calvinist or Augustinian type could ever produce. Suppose for a moment that the Scotch,—a people, as we believe, far more really competent to master and apply abstract ideas than the Germans,—were, in the intimate confidence of their belief in the "conservation of energy," as Mr. Clifford interprets that hypothesis, to take to the automaton doctrine in all its nakedness,—in other words, to a materialistic Calvinism, without the sublimity of the belief in an Almighty Will that forces purity on at least some of us, or the terror of the belief in an awful torment for those of us who cannot hate the evil at their heart. Is it conceivable that a people really believing that the body is a machine which goes on, when it is wound up, independently of consciousness, would struggle against temptations which they could regard as modes of a mechanical force, the antagonism to which, if it were possible to resist it, would manifest itself in their natures as powerfully as the temptation itself? Why should they refuse to wind up the automaton, say with whiskey, or any other watchkey that might seem most attractive, if they confidently held that whatever it was which they might do, they would do as inevitably as a clock goes right or goes wrong? Effort *against the grain* is altogether a superfluity of worry for one who believes that his interior mechanism settles for him whether he shall make it or no. Of course if he make it, he could not but make it. But if he does not make it, he could not help not making it, and why not, therefore, drift, if drifting be the easier? We venture to affirm that the automato-atheistic theory once earnestly adopted by a nation of graphic and logical mind, like the Scotch, would make such a hell upon earth, such a world of langours where langours were most agreeable and of vehement and lawless moral pressures where the application of such pressures was most in keeping with the temperament of the individual, as civilised men would never have seen before. The happy device of combining Atheism with a distinct and vivid confidence in the absolutely mechanical character of man's bodily life, may be consistent, in a few isolated instances, as doubtless it is in Professor Clifford's case, with a lofty mind, a strenuous character, and a firm will, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it would lead to the natural or artificial selection and elaboration of those wheels in the corporeal machine which would produce the kind of motion their owners found most pleasurable;—and then the crash and battle of the various revolving cogs of self-interest would be such as even savage life could hardly rival. Professor Clifford is great in his own field. In the field he has now chosen he is hurling about wildly loose thoughts over which he has no intellectual control. These are indeed what Mr. Kingsley once called some suggestions of his own, "loose thoughts for loose thinkers."

Where the Music comes from.—Dr. Frederick Fieber, of Vienna, like the little boy with his drum, not content with enjoying the melody of Madame Pauline Lucca, has made a close scrutiny of the throat whence the sweet sounds issue, and publishes the result of his investigations. The mechanical apparatus which is the instrument of the mental faculty appears, in Madame Lucca's case, to be beautifully perfect, the result to some extent, perhaps, of congenital fitness, but also doubtless partly of the scientific training to which the artiste has been subjected in early youth. Examined under the laryngoscope, the larynx appears small and well-shaped, its several parts being marvellously developed and perfect. The true strings are pure snow white, and possess none of the bluish tinge common among women. Although shorter than usual among vocalists, they are stronger in proportion, and amply provided with muscle. When at rest they are partially screened by the false strings; but Dr. Fieber, who watched Madame Lucca's throat through his instrument whilst she was singing, noticed that as soon as a tone was struck, they displayed themselves in their full breadth and strength. The aid given by a suitable form of mouth to the production of vocal music is a novel and interesting point brought out by Dr. Fieber. On being admitted to a view of the artist's mouth he was at once struck with the spaciousness and symmetry of its hollow—the otherwise perfect symmetry being impaired only by the absence of a tonsil which had been removed, as well as with the vigour with which every tone produced raised the "sail" of the palate. Dr. Fieber is of opinion that the natural conformation of her mouth accounts in a large measure for the wonderful power Madame Lucca possesses of raising and dropping her voice alternately. The Sound waves are naturally strengthened in so favourably shaped a space while the muscles of the palate appear to have acquired exceptional strength and pliability by long practice.—*Iron.*

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ENGLISH PARTIES AND POLITICS.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

THE office of First Lord of the Treasury has, since Walpole's time, been usually, and, but for the case of the elder Pitt, we might say always, filled by the Prime Minister. Mr. Mill might have found in this example an illustration of his doctrine that invariable or even frequent association is quite sufficient not only to suggest the idea, but to establish the belief, of necessary connection. The common opinion is that the First Lord of the Treasury must be Prime Minister, and that the Prime Minister must be First Lord of the Treasury. Technically the First Lord of the Treasury is by no means the highest officer in the Government, of which he is, in fact, and by acknowledgement, the head. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Secretaries of State take precedence of him. He is simply a fragment of a great State officer, being "one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer," which has been in Commission now for more than a hundred and sixty years, but which could at any moment be revived if it were thought expedient to call it again into active existence. Even the Lord Treasurer, though he was usually the most important officer of State, was not the first in rank. In the Act of Henry VIII. for the Placing of Lords, which has been previously cited, he is ranked below the Lord Chancellor, though above the Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal. The office was for the first time put into Commission by James I. in 1612, on the death of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and was filled for the last time, in 1714, by the Duke of Shrewsbury for a few days before the death of Queen Anne and until the appointment of his first Ministry by George I. Since that time it has always been in Commission, and for the greater part of that time it has been recognised as the most important post, and was virtually identical with the Premiership. Still, within the last thirty years, in the lists of newly formed Cabinets, and very lately, and perhaps, still, in the minutes of Cabinet meetings, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Secretaries of State precede the first Lord of the Treasury. Lord Stanhope remarks that, "previous to 1721, the main authority had often been vested in a Secretary of State;" and considerably subsequent to that period the real head of the Government has held other offices than that of First Commissioner of the Treasury. At the close of the year 1756, though the Duke of Devonshire was First Lord of the Treasury, the elder Pitt, as Secretary of State, was Prime Minister, as he was afterwards, in the same office, when the Duke of Newcastle became First Lord of the Treasury. The two Cabinets were of his formation, and he reserved for himself the department which he preferred to administer. Ten years later, when he was again called upon to form a Government, he selected for himself the post of Lord Privy Seal, leaving the Treasury to the Duke of Grafton. Pitt's case, however, is the only indubitable one since the time of Walpole that can be cited of a Prime Minister holding any other office than that of First Lord of the Treasury; for although Carteret and the younger Fox were the most important members of the Governments to which they severally belonged, they were not the acknowledged chiefs of them. A trace of the old usage is found in the statement of the Grenville Papers that in 1764, when Mr. Grenville, undoubtedly the head of his own Cabinet, was First Lord of the Treasury, it was "the part of the Secretary of State to open the subject on which the Council met; to deliver his own opinion, and then ask that of the other Lords."

The reason which, under Walpole and his successors, made the First Lord of the Treasury almost always, and almost necessarily, the Prime Minister is not very creditable. It lay in the fact that the Treasury was an essential intrument of government; and it was necessary that it should be managed by the First Minister. The charges of corruption against Walpole have, no doubt, been grossly exaggerated. It is probably true, as Burke declares, that no Minister ever served the Crown for so great a length of time who was less chargeable with this offence. A hostile Committee, not indisposed to take assertion for proof, and eager for witnesses against the Minister, were unable to support their three-fold idictment against Walpole, of having used undue influence at elections, of having granted fraudulent contracts, and of having been guilty of peculation and profusion in the expenditure of the civil service money. Walpole, indeed, exhibited before Guizot's time an example of the incorruptible corrupter. The Revolution had made the Government and the Crown dependent on the House of Commons; but the House of Commons, elected by pocket or rotten boroughs, was not dependent upon its constituents. Its members, debating and voting in secret, in the absence of reports and division lists, were in no way controlled, so far at least as individuals were concerned, by public opinion. The only pressure, therefore, which could be put upon them was that which Walpole exercised. Party loyalty did not exist. There were Walpole Whigs and Pulteney Whigs, Whigs in office and Whigs out of office, or to use the terms in which the latter preferred to express the same fact, Patriots and Courtiers. There were Jacobite Tories and Hanover Tories, and the aspiring youth, of whom Pitt was the chief, and who were known by the name of the Boys. Against all these Walpole used the only argument which was conclusive with the hesitating majority against objections of every kind which confuted the most various inferences from the most divers premises and which is now known by the ill-favoured name of bribery Gold was the amalgam which kept his party together. It was on this account necessary that the First Minister, and still more that the sole Minister, should be master of the Treasury. In another sense than that in which Burke used the phrase, the revenue of the State was the State. Walpole's special knowledge of finance and of business, his hatred of war and his indifference to foreign politics, control over which he therefore carelessly left to the two Kings whom he successively served, were additional reasons why he should hold an office which, when filled by a commoner, was at that time naturally held in conjunction with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But it was the system of government which then prevailed which more than anything else made it necessary that the Prime Minister should be at the head of the Treasury. The first Pitt formed the only exception to the rule; his lofty and ardent character disdained this ignoble traffic, and the office of which it was deemed a part; and without it he gained a more complete command over the House of Commons than Walpole had been able to win by corruption. The illustrations of his mastery over it are numerous and well known. When he proposed anything, the unanimity of assent was, as Horace Walpole wrote prodigious, "you would as soon hear 'No' from an old maid as from the House of Commons." What the genius, virtue, and patriotism of Pitt could accomplish was not within the range of inferior natures. His rival Henry Fox's estimate of the conditions of successful Parliamentary leadership were different. When the Duke of Newcastle, on the death of his brother, Mr. Pelham, in 1754, succeeded him as First Lord of the Treasury, he made overtures to Fox on terms and with a result which Macaulay has narrated:—"The proposition was that Fox should be Secretary of State with the lead of the House of Commons, that the disposal of the secret service money or, in plain words, the business of buying members of Parliament, should be left to the First Lord of the Treasury; but that Fox should be exactly informed of the way in which this fund was employed. To these conditions Fox assented. But the next day everything was in confusion, Newcastle had changed mind. The conversation which took place between Fox and the Duke is one of the most curious in English history. 'My brother,' said Newcastle, 'when he was at the Treasury, never told anybody what he did with the secret service money. No more will I.' The answer was obvious. Pelham had been not only First Lord of the Treasury, but also Manager of the House of Commons; and it was, therefore, unnecessary for him to confide to any other person his dealings with the members of that House. 'But how,' said Fox, 'can I lead in the Commons without information on this head? How can I talk to gentlemen when I do not know which of them have received gratifications and which have not? And who,' he continued, 'is to have the disposal of places?' 'I myself,' said the Duke. 'How then am I to manage the House of Commons?' 'Oh let the members of the House of Commons come to me.' Fox then mentioned the general election which was approaching, and asked how the Ministerial boroughs were to be filled up. 'Do not trouble yourself,' said Newcastle, 'that is all settled.' This was too much for human nature to bear. Fox refused to accept the Secretaryship of State on such terms." Here is the whole art of Parliamentary management in its meaner aspect, as it was practised a hundred and twenty years ago. The leader must known which gentlemen have received gratifications and which have not, he must have the disposal of places, and the selection of members for the Ministerial boroughs. This is the secret of the historic connection between the post of Prime Minister and the office of First Lord of the Treasury. Later Ministers, more fastidious if not more pure, generally did as much of this bad work as survived from the time of Walpole and the Pelhams by deputy. They interposed the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, or, in Parliamentary slang, the Whip, between themselves and the creatures whose votes and consciences were for sale, and would have affected a lofty indignation, if gentlemen who had received gratifications or expected places, were to assume the notoriety of the past or the hope of the future favour, using the language of historic or prospective gratitude. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, the publication of the debates and of the division lists, the action of public opinion through the press and otherwise, and the tenure on which a member holds his seat, of fidelity, in the main and on the average, to at least his more prominent profession and his more distinctly declared convictions, make gross corruption, in the shape of purchase of votes by money, out of the question. The almost entire abolition of patronage which has made the term Patronage Secretary a misnomer has made a virtue of necessity.

The reasons for reserving the office of First Lord of the Treasury for the Prime Minister have had absolutely nothing to do with the motives which originated the connection. When a commoner, the First Lord of the Treasury was always, until recently, Chancellor of the Exchequer also. Sir Robert Walpole united both offices; so did Mr. Pelham, Lord North; the second Pitt, in both his Administrations; Mr. Perceval, Mr. Conning, and Sir Robert Peel in 1834. On his return to office in 1841, Sir Robert Peel became First Lord of the Treasury, assigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Goulburn. Lord John Russell followed his example of separating the two offices in 1846, and he was imitated by Mr. Disraeli in 1867, and by Mr. Gladstone in 1868. The first return to the old practice since Sir Robert Peel's departure from it in 1841 was made by Mr. Gladstone in the autumn of last year, when he took advantage of certain modifications in his Cabinet to add the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer to that which he already held of First Lord of the Treasury. The connection of every branch of the Government with the revenue, everything, in Burke's language, depending upon it whether for support or for information, renders the office of Finance Minister as proper as any other for the Prime Minister. It is germane to that task of superintendence and control which is his special duty. But the immense increase of political business makes it doubtful whether even Mr. Gladstone's capacity for work, aided by his special intimacy with financial administration, would not have been overtaxed by the addition of the labours of a particular department to those of the Premiership. It may often happen, moreover, that a man best fitted to be Prime Minister may not be specially conversant with financial questions. This was the case with Canning. It is known that if he had lived, Mr. Canning would have relieved himself from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was little congenial to him, and would have combined the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs with that of the First Lord of the Treasury. The intention of Mr. Canning and the recent example of Mr. Gladstone are not likely to be imitated. The connection of the First Lord of the Treasury with the Treasury itself is now simply nominal, or at least optional. The advantage of its being held by the First Minister of the Crown is that it leaves him at liberty to attend to questions of general policy, and to keep that master's eye over public business in all its departments which would be impossible if he had to administer any one of them. The principle is well understood in the conduct of great private undertakings; and it is no less sound in its application to public affairs.—*Daily News.*

OFFICIAL PHILOLOGY.*

THIS is at once the most important and the most unsatisfactory work which has been issued by the Government Press of Calcutta for many a long year. It is important, because several of the contributors to its pages are men of undoubted learning and literary reputation, and because the editor, Sir George Campbell, bears such a deservedly high name amongst Indian politicians. Besides, the nature of the subject treated of in the work, and the fact that the book comes before the public as one which has merited, to some extent, at least, the distinguished patronage of the Indian Government, render it important. But it is unsatisfactory from almost every point of view. As a whole, it is a tissue of blunders. It is badly arranged; and so badly edited, that it would hardly be wrong to say that it has not been edited at all. The vocabularies furnished in it are worse than worthless; if merely worthless, we should not take the trouble to notice them, but they proceed collectively from a high source, and they are thus only too apt to mislead. As yet but a few copies of this curious Indian Blue-book have, as far as we know, reached London. We trust that it will continue to be a rare work in England.

Sir George Campbell's "omnivorous energy" was a household word in India; and this work must be regarded as one of the fruits of that energy. The ambitious nature of the book before us will best be realized when we mention that it contains tabulated vocabularies of no less than *one hundred and twenty-eight Indian languages and dialects!* Sir George Campbell prefixes to the work a few introductory remarks, informing us of the sources from which he obtained these vocabularies. They were chiefly obtained, it appears, from leading government officials in various parts of India. Unfortunately, it is evident that many of these officials are comparatively, and to a greater or less extent, ignorant of the languages about which they furnish particulars. Sir George Campbell might, in many cases we could mention, have secured competent non-official scholars to do the work required. However, the list of persons assisting in the work contain several names of the greatest weight. The contributions, for instance, from the pens of Col. Dalton, Capt. Lewin and the Sonthal scholar, Mr. Skrefsrud, are of the highest value, though spoilt as much as they well can be by the slovenly editing of the book. Even Mr. Skrefsrud's name is misspelt! The whole work is thus a strange patchwork of learning and ignorance. This fact must, of course, render it extremely dangerous to the unwary student, who seeing that several distinguished scholars have supplied certain vocabularies, may imagine that the other vocabularies are also trustworthy. A little examination, however, will reveal to any one the real character of the work. Before going further, we will place one most patent example before the reader—an example which it will require no scholarship of any kind whatever to appreciate. From page 2 to 21 the Assamese dialect is compared with Hindi, Bengali, &c. By a curiously fatal oversight, Assamese is again introduced, by being compared (p. 168 to 181) with other languages, such as Ahom, Khampti, &c. We thus have an opportunity of examining two vocabularies of the Assamese language in different parts of the same book, and, *mirabile dictu!* we find words spelt differently, diacritical marks tossed about at haphazard, verbs differing in their tenses and nouns in their cases, and whole sentences differing one from the other in innumerable ways. Let us give a few instances:—"I go" is rendered *Moi jao* (p. 17) and *May jao* (p. 178); "going" =*jao, gai, jaia* (p. 17), and *jam* (p. 178); "walk before me" =*mor agute fur* (p. 19), and *mor agut phu* (p. 180); "what is your name?" =*tumar nam ki?* or *tumar ki nao!* (p. 17) and *tor ki nam?* (p. 178); "I shall be" = *Mai hanai* (p. 15) and *May ham* (p. 176); "I may be" = *Mai habaparu* (p. 15) and *May habo paro* (p. 176); "put the saddle upon his back" =*tar pithete talisa baudha*, or *jinta paro*, or *de* (p. 19), and *Jinkhan tar pithat de* (p. 178). Were it necessary, we might quote a score more instances. It is plain that Sir George Campbell owes the two vocabularies of Assamese to two different persons, who differ considerably one from the other as to the notions they severally entertain concerning the language. Of course, one only can be right; but what must be thought of the editing of a book which permits, without the slightest attempt at explanation, two such contradictory accounts of the same language to appear with equal authority in two different parts of it?

If one part of this work is worse than another, it is the Dravidian portion. Sir George Campbell lets us know in his Preface that he is "indebted" to Mr. Dalyell the Madras civilian, for the vocabularies forming this part of the book. The debt is a peculiar one. There is scarcely a mistake which Mr. Dalyell could have committed which he has not committed. His knowledge of Tamil is apparently so slight that he does not know that *annan* means an elder brother, *tambi*, a younger brother, *akkal*, an elder sister, *tangachi*, a younger sister, &c. Mr. Dalyell's vocabularies are, indeed, perhaps mainly remarkable for the goodly crop of asterisks which express his avowed ignorance of the Dravidian equivalents for the most ordinary English terms! Worse still, when Mr. Dalyell does not know a simple word of pure Dravidian stock, denoting some common object, he sometimes substitutes for it, in the vocabulary, any Sanskrit equivalent on which he happens to lay hands. For instance, he gives *kumarathi* a word of Sanskrit origin, as representing "daughter" in Tamil, when he might have given the pure Dravidian word, *magal*. For this, and many other reasons, the lists of words laid before us by Sir George Campbell are, we fear, worse than worthless. They are not only imperfect in themselves, but absolutely misleading. They are tabulated in a certain manner in order that they may be useful for purposes of comparison; but how can an accurate comparison be instituted between two objects, each of which is itself distorted? The vocabularies are also strangely defective in their arrangement. Why should Panjabi, Brahui, and the language of Cashmeer be compared together, instead of comparing Panjabi with Sindhi, Gujarathi, Mahrathi, and other Aryan vernaculars, and Brahui with Gond and other Dravidian dialects, seeing that so large an element of Dravidian enters into its composition? Isolated blunders are so frequent in this book, that we need mention only one example. Assamese, according to Sir George Campbell, is one of the "principal Aryan languages of India" (*vide* heading of pages from 2 to 21). In reality, it is but a dialect of Bengali, and, as such, is greatly inferior in importance to the seven chief Indian-Aryan vernaculars. In studying the lists of words in these vocabularies, the pronunciation of those words can only be faintly guessed at by the most painstaking reader. Each contributor has spelt his words as has seemed right in his own eyes, and there has not been the faintest attempt by the editor to obtain anything like unanimity in the orthography of the book. *I, i* i and *ee* are evidently interchangeable in these pages, as are also u, ū, and ŭ, and *oo*. As for the diacritical marks, the less said about them the better. Turning over the pages of the book, curious facts are brought to the notice of the reader. For instance, the numeral 30 has, seemingly, no equivalent in Punjabi, and he-goats and she-goats appear to be unknown in the Land of the Five Rivers! On the Cachar frontier the people appear to have a word for "before," but not one for "behind"; and the Sronthals of the Pergunnas have no word for the "dear," which, we believe, they frequently hunt. It not only appears that there are no "cultivators in Manipuri, but that there is not a single "man" or "woman" in Singpho! The lastmentioned interesting fact also seemingly applies to Kampti. We are also led to believe that in the Seoni tribe of Gonds there are "fathers," but no "mothers"! This is also the case in Nagpur; whilst in Sagar there is no "water" and no "house"! It is, indeed, wonderful how many strange facts may be learnt by a student of such a book as this! We cannot imagine what good is likly to result from its publication. Indian Blue-Books cost a great deal of money and are frequently poor productions; but we never came across one so pretentious and so useless as this.

Sir George Campbell, before issuing the work, seems to have entertained a suspicion that all was not right. In his Preface, therefore, he tries to disarm criticism. For instance, he writes:—"Collected as these specimens chiefly have been by working officers burdened with many duties, and without any prescribed system of transliteration or spelling, it is probable that most of them cannot pretend to scientific accuracy; but I have sought to make up for this by the number and variety of specimens of the less-known languages, by which the various dialects may be checked and ascertained. It has also been impossible to examine them critically in passing through the press. My hope is that the abundant raw material thus afforded will afford ample scope for the work of the scientific philologist. With reference to this, we have to ask, in the first place, why was the work of collecting specimens of languages required of officials incompetent to fulfil the task creditably, when non-official scholars would everywhere have willingly tendered their aid if asked? Secondly, why should no "system of transliteration" have been "prescribed"? Thirdly, how can the furnishing of specimens of less-known Indian languages make up for the glaring defects in the furnishing of specimens of well-known languages; and how can the former be credited when the latter are so conspicuously faulty? Fourthly, what prevented Sir George Campbell from himself "examining" the specimens "critically" before passing them through the press,—and why, if he could not himself do so necessary a work, could not a competent scholar have been employed to perform it? And, lastly, what is meant by "raw material," when what we complain of is that the material furnished has been clumsily handled and spoilt in the manufacture? The "raw material" of words spelt properly, nouns in their proper cases, and verbs in their proper tenses, was just what was wanted by the philologist, and just what is not afforded in this book. We feel that, on behalf of Oriental philological research, a clear and outspoken protest should go forth against such a work as this. With a little care and judicious forethought the book might have proved of immense value. It is now simply as mischievous as it is pretentious. Sir G. Campbell has rendered great services to India. He owns a spotless name, and he has won the highest political laurels in the East. He is universally respected; his opinions carry weight and the fruits of his proverbial energy will long remain as a blessing in the land in which so lately he was a lieutenant governor. Amongst his many services, philologists themselves will not forget his contributions twenty-four years ago to Indian ethnology when he first invented —or at least gave wide currency to—the accurate and apt term "Kolarian." But all these considerations must not be allowed to stand in our way whilst, simply in the interests of literature, we raise our voice against the book before us.—*Athenæum.*

* Specimens of the Languages of India, including those of the Aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier. With a Preface by Sir George Campbell. (Calcutta, Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press.)

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE ARNIM AFFAIR.

ALREADY it is clear that the Arnim trial will prove signally interesting and important, apart from the immediate question before the judges. The Count's fate is of the utmost importance to himself, no doubt; and to him the future must appear at this moment very tragic indeed. For, as a diplomatist, he must be aware that the good of the State is paramount; that all merely personal considerations must be sacrificed to the good of the State; that Prince Bismark is the State; and that unless the enemies of the State are to rejoice which would be a public calamity he the Count must be condemned. So fateful and so near a prospect necessarily attracts a great deal of attention; as at the play, where a thousand hearts beat quicker when the tragedy deepens to the end. But the trial gives a far wider scope to debate, to curiosity, to wonder. As it proceeds, various revelations present themselves—some not unexpected, some far otherwise than expected. To the latter class belongs the discovery that English newspapers, a man being on his trial and his liberty and his honour threatened, can depart so far from the traditions of decorum as to write out his condemnation before he had been heard in his defence. In England we have had hundreds and thousands of trials, of as many men, on every sort of charge; and in none was the accused person ever declared guilty by any self respecting English journal on the strength of the opening speech for the prosecution. Indeed, up to the month of December, 1874, so rash an anticipation of justice, or so daring a violation of justice, would have been thought impossible. It is one of the curiosities of the *affaire Arnim* that it had removed that impression. We know now that *it is* possible for the English press to condemn a man, while yet before his judges, at the word of his accusers; we know that it has been done, and very thoroughly done; and having been brought to that point we are left to wander into whatever speculations we may fancy as to the causes of so strange a departure from the usages of fair play. Our own explanation is, that the accused is a foreigner. Indeed, this reason for condemning Count Arnim off-hand has already been advanced in a very able newspaper article, the writer of which insisted that we must not judge of German affairs from an English stand-point. This is true; but if—if, we say—the exigencies of German society, or of German statesmanship, or anything else German, render it tolerable to call a prisoner guilty as soon as he is placed in the dock, it seems to us that the Germans might well be left to damage their own honour by so doing for their own country's good. The sacrifice is not required of Englishmen, and when it is voluntary it ceases to be respectable. It is as if one of Jephthah's friends had gone before to stick a knife in Jephthah's daughter, by way of showing that he comprehended the situation.

Another interesting and surprising circumstance is the publication of Prince Bismarck's letter of December 3, 1871, to Count Arnim. The revelations of this document are so daring that we cannot help wondering what those despatches contain which the Government is too discreet to allow to be read in court, as this was. It is a deeply interesting letter, quite apart from the Arnim affair, because it expounds Prince Bismarck's hopes and plans for the future of France. But its bearing on the Arnim affair is very close too; for it proves that as long ago as 1871 the Prince's mind teemed with animosity to Count Arnim. On various account, therefore, the despatch deserves studious reading. It is to be found at full length in Monday's *Times*: here we give a brief but faithful epitome of its contents. It should be read with a remembrance that difference of opinion on French affairs—interpreted by Prince Bismarck as signifying that the Count's official *conduct* did not accord with his instructions—lies near the root of the present inquiry.

The despatch (written in December, 1871) opens with the premises that in France it is almost impossible to form anything like an accurate opinion of the state of the country, the relative importance of political parties and persons, and the eventualities of the immediate future: which is true now, and was yet more true when the despatch was written. Under these circumstances, says the Prince, it is most important that the German envoy in France should be careful in gathering his impressions before embodying them in an official report. Besides, Prince Bismarck has himself formed strong impressions as to what ought to happen in France, in the interests of Germany; and any ambassadorial reports of rumours, appearances, or opinions which controvert those impressions are improper. Besides, if Count Arnim will "kindly look over" the reports he has at various times sent to Berlin he will see how difficult it is for him to form opinions on which his Majesty can rely. Particularly your 'confident persuasion of the readiness of any French Government to satisfy our pecuniary demands is regarded by me as very venturesome. By giving me an assurance to this effect in your reports you are taking upon yourself a responsibility which no single individual ought to incur, and which, least of all, should be incurred in an official report intended to serve as a basis for his Majesty's resolutions." Plainly, here is an intimation that it is not the Count's business to take the individual responsibility (and an ambassador is, unfortunatly, always an individual) of saying what he thinks about a subject on which his chief has his own contrary judgment: from which the inference is that no German ambassador is safe unless he is supplied with opinions from home on which to base his observations abroad. The Prince goes on to explain his own view; which is, that the indemnity will be paid in due order if M. Thiers remains in power, or if the Government is handed over to another person in a regular and legal way; but, "I am afraid that we should have to fight for our money if revolution were to occur and result in giving the Republic a different class of leader." Therefore German interests required the existence of M. Thier's Government. Prince Bismarck admits, however, that if one of the Monarchical pretenders were to come in before the indemnity was paid and the evacuation of the French territory complete, the case would be altered; but even such a change would be undesirable for Germany.

We should then find ourselves courteously requested to help to nurse the Monarchical embryo by not enforcing the indemnity and occupation stipulations with the same rigour we might have observed towards a Republic. We might, indeed, decline any such suggestions, but I fear that we could not well refuse without running the risk of causing other Cabinets, and among these some very friendly to us, to come forward and recommend the young French Monarchy to our tender consideration. Although Vienna statesmen are far too judicious to suppose that a Monarchical France is less dangerous to us than the temporary rule of some Republican fraction or other, still to profess such a view would supply them with too convenient a pretext for furthering purposes of their own for us to expect that the ill humour they evince at our present position and acquisition of several milliards would not be vented under this mask. It is just possible that a very inconvenient grouping of the Powers might be the result of it: —a group in which Russia might be found perhaps. The Prince then goes on to say that most probably some such inconvenient grouping may happen at no distant future; and—

Surely it cannot be our task to assist in the consolidation of France, and, by restoring Monarchy make that country once more powerful and a desirable ally for our present friends. The continued hostility of France cannot but make us wish to see her weak, *and we are acting disinterestedly in not resisting by main force the re establishment of Monarchy* until the terms of peace have been actually carried out. If we were to help to place the resources of France in one Royal hand and make her Sovereign a desirable ally, we should certainly do well to keep such a policy from the knowledge of the German nation. Were what we had done to ooze out a just anger would seize the German nation, and possibly hand over to criminal punishment the responsible Minister, directly hostile to his country.

The Prince betrays a fear that this criminal policy is desired by Count Arnim. And his Excellency has made another mistake. 'You fancy, and have told his Majesty as much, that the temporary maintenance of Republican institutions in France is dangerous to the Monarchical institutions of Germany. Your Excellency could have hardly been disquieted by such an apprehension had not foreign affairs principally attracted your attention of late years. A prolonged stay in Germany would have enabled you to form a more correct opinion upon the subject. Your Excellency's last report indeed, alludes to the connection existing between the French democracy and Southern Germany;" but that we know all about. The relations of the French democracy date from the Revolution of July; they extend to half a dozen European States; and the closeness of these relations have ever varied with the increasing or decreasing authority of France in Europe.

No Monarchical Government of France, however energetically opposed to French Democracy, has ever scrupled to profit by Democratic connections in Germany and other countries. I am convinced that if God were ever to punish us with the horrors of a republican anarchy no Frenchman would ever hit upon the idea of helping us to recover the blessings of a Monarchical Government. It is a German peculiarity to take so very benevolent an interest in the fate of hostile neighbours. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor has the less inducement to indulge in this charitable weakness as no attentive observer of current events can have failed to notice the growing ascendency of Conservative sentiments in this country since the *experimentum in corpore vili* presented by the Commune. Certainly, I am too much of a philanthropist to wish that France should treat us to another act of the interesting drama of a Commune, but if she were to do so, she would only help to enlighten the German mind upon the benefits of Monarchical institutions, and make the Germans all the more devoted to the form of government they enjoy.

Therefore, a German ambassador, so far from wishing to see France resettled under these beneficent Monarchical institutions, should rather favour the perpetuation of anarchy, and, as a good German, anticipate with complacency another treat in the shape of another act of the interesting drama of the Commune. Finally, it is desirable that France should have no allies; a Republic would make alliances difficult; and the Monarchy would strengthen the Ultramontanes.

Such are my views, says the Prince; and they are conveyed in a series of sneering sentences which leave no doubt as to his feelings toward his correspondent. He rebukes the Count, and that he had every right to do. Nor can any one say that the German Chancellor's desire to keep France weak, his readiness to sink Bismarck the philanthropist in Bismarck the politician, so as to hope for the good of Fatherland that the horrors of the Commune might be repeated—no one, we say, can call this unnatural. But rebuke is not necessarily insult; and the tone in which this despatch is written is such as no gentleman would adopt in writing to another until he had gone very far in personal hostility. Irony is the easiest and vulgarest of all the weapons of verbal offence; and we may safely say that whenever it is resorted to by men of Prince Bismarck's rank to men of Count Arnim's rank it indicates the presence of hot and unrestrainable antagonism. We know what was Prince Bismarck's state of mind when he penned the following sentences:—

In thus acquainting your Excellency with my views —views I am sorry to say absolutely opposed to yours —I am certain that our differences will diminish if you will kindly attend to my request to examine and sift somewhat more closely your impression on French and German politics before embodying them in your official reports submitted to his Majesty, and possibly communicated to Parliament and other Cabinets as *pieces justificatives*. By complying with this recommendation, your reports will likewise better agree with each other, thus enabling me to obtain a clearer idea of your views, and to lay them in a more tangible form before his Majesty. For completeness' sake, I beg to add one more remark. In your report of the 16th you observe that there is a rumour of direct relations between Gambetta and his Majesty's Government. If your Excellency will call to mind that the supreme direction of the German policy is in the hands of his Imperial Majesty, you will not fail to perceive that such assertion is an insult to our most gracious master. Your Excellency would no doubt think it improper if in an official Rescript, without officially mentioning my motive, I were to acquaint you with analogous rumours possibly current on the political connections of the German Embassy at Paris.

"You're another," in short. It is impossible not to see here the expression of a belief that the Count is willing to damage the Prince in the estimation of the Emperor, and that the Prince is in a rage accordingly. In another letter, bringing down the correspondence to January, 1874, the Prince yet more undisguisedly reveals that he thinks Count Arnim a fool, too meddlesome, and too dull to the merits of Bismarck's own policy. All this of course may have nothing to do with the present trial—which was absolutely necessary perhaps—or with the small cruelties and indignities that preceded it; which are not disputable though they may be pardonable. But since some of the leaders of the English press have taken upon themselves to assert that Prince Bismarck had no part in ordering the trial, and has no personal interest in it whatever, it is only fair to oppose to that statement the fact that the trial *must* have been ordered by the Government (*i. e.* Prince Bismarck), and that Prince Bismarck parades in these despatches a spirit of bitter hostility towards the accused. For other reasons they are exceedingly curious, and are likely to be read with peculiar interest in France.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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Universal	40 ,,	2·9	190,027	7,916
Provident Clerks	34 ,,	961	200,900	6,083
Metropolitan	39 ,,	225	202,750	[illegible]
Sovereign	29 ,,	378	213,190	7,078
Alliance	50 ,,	311	245,675	7,831
Commercial Union	12 ,,	401	279,923	9,814
London and Lancashire	12 ,,	654	307,700	8,859
Northern	38 ,,	484	316,953	10,129
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20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852............ £ 76,925
Do. 1862............ £300,690
Do. 1872............ £816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	[illegible]
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	[illegible]
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	[illegible]	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agent in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.
Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—
CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ... ... Rs. 14 per doz. qts.
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 22 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 26 ,, ,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ... ... ,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner ... ... ,, 25 ,, ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
Ditto ,, 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Krone bier .... }
in cases of 3 dozen each.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH
Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE
Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.
BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIO LOZENGE.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.
BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
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